The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,963—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

BAILEY'S (UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE) HOTEL
COMPLETION, RESTORATION, ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. 1897.
Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, and in the Midst of the FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
B.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4216	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wynter	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5131	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. BRITTANNIA	6523	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4216	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7552	W. B. Andrews	15th "

FRIDAY, 2 P.M.

* THAMES	4216	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5131	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	6552	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4216	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDUS	3800	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles if required.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
EMPERATRIX	J. Nicolich	4,146	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Bassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and Ba[illegible]ri on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,285	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Beller	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of great advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the A. S. AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. JARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay, April 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRCT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PIT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of great advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Act Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Horsfood.
CALCUTTA—84, well House Street.
KARACHI—Rundead.
LONDON—7, Wats Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, ce Street.
PORT SAID—8, QFrancois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 97.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the outLINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No CESSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Cork and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in ance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, ished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and TIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS aged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Sts and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS sed to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEAR DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, dred.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in ocular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES al to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped, ees and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economical
SOLE AGENTS AT BOM FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS & SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGS.
PORTSMOUTH AND SOAMPTON.

GRINDLAY, GRO & CO.,

BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & C CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most liberal terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on [illegible]

PASSENGERS [illegible]

CIRCULAR NOTES, [illegible] DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS [illegible]

HAND-BOOKS [illegible] and every information promptly given.

LONDON AGENCY—[illegible] GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 8th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 8th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

THE S. S. "LAVENDER" has ARRIVED from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 80 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claim for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unbonded Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in bottles by all Chemists

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and last ing mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT,

FOR THE DISINFECTION OF

DRAINS, CESSPOOLS, REMOVING OFFENSIVE SMELLS, NEUTRALIZING PESTILENTIAL EXHALATIONS, AND DESTROYING CONTAGION.

FOX USE.—Mix a wineglassful with a gallon of water.

TO DISINFECT THE CHAMBERS OF THE SICK.—Wet a cloth with the DILUTED Solution and suspend it in the place to be disinfected, and renew repeatedly.

COMMODES and other such vessels should be disinfected by rinsing them with the DILUTED Solution, a small quantity of which may afterwards be allowed to remain in them whilst in use.

FOR DRAINS, SEWERS, AND WATER CLOSETS.—A quantity of clean water should be first thrown down them, and afterwards one or two gallons of the above DILUTED Solution.

CONTAMINATED DWELLING PLACES may be readily disinfected by washing the walls, &c., with the Diluted Solution, afterwards rinsing with fresh water.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS.

ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANTS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply direct from the Distillers. Per ounce bottle Re. 0-6-0; 4 ounce bottle Re. 1-8-0. This is the real EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS OIL, and is far Superior to that usually met with in commerce.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, R. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.,
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio.*)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES

OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 490.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 3
Special mixture Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.



NECESSARIES FOR TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS BY SEA AND LAND.

TRUNKS.	TOILET REQUISITES.
BAGS.	DECK CHAIRS.
PORTMANTEAUX.	DECK SHOES.
DRESSING BAGS.	RUG STRAPS.
SUIT CASES.	CAMP FURNITURE.
DRESSING CASES.	ALUMINIUM GOODS.
LINEN BAGS.	GAMES.
HAND BAGS.	AMMUNITION.
HOLD ALLS.	HOSIERY.
UNDER CLOTING.	MEDICINES.

STORES AND WINES.

QUALITY AND CONDITION OF ALL GOODS.

GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST, RS. 20.
correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

YOUR MONOGRAM, RS. 20.
artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE, WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMER'S OWN PROPERTY, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STAMPING.

BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES, A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
Engraving card-plate, one-line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5.

OTHER LINES, SUCH AS ADDRESS AND CLUB, CHARGED RE. 1 PER LINE EXTRA FOR ENGRAVING.

PRINTING FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.
Printing and supplying 100 Gentlemen's Cards, Rs. 2.
Printing and supplying 100 Ladies' Cards, Rs. 2-8.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.—Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE just UNPACKED several cases containing the Latest NOVELTIES from VIENNA and BERLIN, Specially Selected.

LADIES' FANS—A Most Novel Selection—
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.

LADIES' FANCY WORK-BOXES—In Plush, Satin & Leather—
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 each.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES—In Sets—
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

BLOTTING AND CARD CASES—In Morocco & Russia Leather—
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.

THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES—In Plush and Leather—
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS IN VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* * "
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * "
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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1884	64,98,352	13,12,602	45,76,780
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Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for three years (6th June, 1897, to the 5th June, 1900, of the Mhow Circle, comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining villages of the Indore Darbar will be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1897, at 1 p.m., in the Office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow Cantonment.

Sealed Tenders for the above farm addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above date, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

Applications for conditions of Contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow Cantonment.

A. D. BANNERMAN, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in Central India.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for three years (6th June, 1897 to the 5th June, 1900), of the Indore Circle, comprising the Indore City, Residency Bazaar and 114 adjoining Darbar Villages, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1897, at 1 P.M., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above Farm addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applications for conditions of Contract and other details should be made to the Muntazim of Sayer Indore, at the Indore City.

A. D. BANNERMAN, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in Central India.

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NOTICE.
ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of the Resignation of his office in the Corporation by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, there in a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix Friday, the 23rd April, 1897, for a JUSTICES' ELECTION to fill up the afore said casual vacancy.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1897, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business ;—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Edulbee Nusserwanji [illegible], who has been elected a Director of the Company by the Board.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 1st, to Tuesday, the 18th May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
DOSSABHAI EDULJI,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto [illegible] (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, 1897, for the supply of any quantity up to.

500 Tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER

[illegible] the best quality, for early delivery. Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam Teak may be offered.

2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of Shipment shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st April, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JETHA KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant ....Deceased.

THAKAR JAMNADAS MATHURADAS, THAKAR KALIANJI MORARJI and THAKAR OOMERSEY JAMNADAS, three of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness: SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. L. N. BANAJI,
The 13th day of January, 1897,
Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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RESULTS OF 1895.

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Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments...	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS, £4,202,433.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1875	£251,516	£28,287
1885	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

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BEGS to inform the Public that he has again RE-OPENED his JEWELLERY and INDIAN CURIOSITIES ESTABLISHMENT at the above address.

NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE on leave from Bombay Messrs. T. MASSARI and PRIER DE SAONE and Co., will act as AGENTS for the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO and RUBATTINO S. N. COY.

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The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

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Fourth and succeeding insertions..........As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

NATIVE LANGUAGE ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ....As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... " 4½ "
Third do. .... " 3½ "
In Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants requiring Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....
Quarterly ....

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 0-23a. Low water, 5-38m., 6-2a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. V. R., Harris Drill Cup competition.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Lecture on "Present Reward of Obedience," by Lieut.-Colonel Freeman, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 0-16m., 9-54a. Low water, 5-6m., 6-32a.
P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 19th ultimo, due to arrive, daylight.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Indrawati entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamers Stolzenfels and Mozaffari yesterday; the steamers China and Saburmati left it on Thursday.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on "The Present Reward of Obedience" will be delivered in the Mission Hall, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD THE R. I. M. S. MAYO.—Lieutenant Windham, of the Royal Indian Marine Steamship Mayo, has reported to the police the theft of clothing, of the value of Rs. 80.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March last was 1,309, and the daily average 44. The total of new admissions was 648—Parsis, 480; Hindus, 119; and other castes, 49. The number of children vaccinated was 39.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March last was 828, the daily average being 27, and the number of new admissions 310—Parsees, 240; Hindus, 150; Mahomedans, 80; and Christians 352; and 25 children were vaccinated.

AN INSANE SEEDEE WOMAN.—An insane Seedee woman, named Mariam, aged thirty years, who was found wandering about the Null Bazaar, behaving in such a manner as to be unsafe to the public, was taken in charge of by the police and sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

BURGLARY AT KHETWADY.—Bhagoo, a woman, residing at the 3rd Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police that during her absence from home, on the 1st instant, her room was entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and gold ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 178, were stolen from a locked box, the lock of which was broken open.

MR. GOSTLING'S LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. David Gostling, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Subject :—"Christ's method of healing by Faith through thought transference without medicine, and the successful application of this method in our present evil circumstances; Its universal application in our daily life."

WARNING TO EMPLOYERS.—The instances of masters being robbed by their newly-employed servants are very frequent nowadays, and this nefarious practice of wholesale robbery can only be put a stop to if the employers take the trouble to make inquiries about the antecedents of the men before taking them in their employ. Lalji Jagjivan, a piece-goods merchant, having his shop in the Moolji Jetha Market, sent his servant, named Shamji Vishram, out on Thursday morning to collect some outstandings, but as the servant failed to return in the evening, complainant became suspicious and went in search of him. He could not discover the whereabouts of the servant, but in course of his inquiry ascertained that he had collected outstandings to the amount of Rs. 1,905 from different firms. Complainants then made a report to the police, who have ascertained that the accused, who had been in the complainant's employ only for the last four days, has absconded up-country, where advices have been wired to for his arrest.

AGAIN AT IT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted an old offender, named Abdulla Ranamally, on a charge of stealing two silver bangles, valued at Rs. 9, from the person of a Hindu girl, aged seven years, daughter of a woman, named Girji, residing at Grant Road. On Monday afternoon, the girl was playing on the road near her house, when the accused went up to her, and induced her to go with him to a water-closet at the rear of a neighbouring chawl. The man then gave a couple of biscuits to the girl, and commenced removing the ornaments from her arms. The girl cried out, when a man residing in the chawl went up and arrested the man red-handed with the girl's bangles in his hands. The accused was then made over to the police. Inspector Saunderson informed the court that the accused had been in jail for the last eight years, and was released only about a fortnight ago from the jail. Accused admitted the offence and the previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

KILLING A MISTRESS WITH A SWORD FOR HER THREATS.

IMPERATRIX VS. HIMMAT KESAR.

THIS was appeal to their lordships from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, on the 13th ultimo, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to death.

The accused, a Rajput cultivator, was charged with committing, on the 19th February last, in taluka Ankleshwar, the murder of Bai Amba, wife of one Kushal Ram. Amba, a Rajput woman, about 40 years of age, was the "natra" wife of Kushal. She was a woman of loose character. Although she had two grown-up sons, and her husband was alive, she was in the keeping of one Ambaidas, and after his death, that of the accused Himmat, a Rajput of the same village. It was in evidence, said the Sessions Judge, that her criminal intimacy with the accused was notorious, and was going on for at least two years. It was possible, as the accused said, that this woman defied her sons, her husband, and her caste-people in this matter. From the character which the police patel gave the woman, it did not seem likely, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that she would be persuaded by any one in her wayward and immoral course. Although a married woman, living under the roof of her husband, she openly led an immoral life. Mr. Tipnis believed the accused, when he said, that a week before the 19th February last, she broke off her intimacy with him as he was unable to supply her with the money she wanted. It was for money, and not love, that she had stuck to the accused, and when that was not forth-coming, she changed her front. In this state, accused met Bai Amba on the afternoon of the 19th Feb. at the village tank. She had gone there with some brass pots to clean, them and accused, too, had gone to the tank to clean his *lota*. Some altercation took place between the two. She abused him on his mother for following her; and it was possible that accused would feel the smartness of such abuse. The accused might have taunted her, as he said he did, that she was not of real Rajput origin. This gave Amba another opportunity to heap a fresh shower of abuses upon him, and accused said that she ran at him and threatened to do him injury. After this accused went home and stood at his door for about an hour. Bai Amba's way home from the tank was by his house. When she came to accused's door, and saw him, she might have called him "randia," *i.e.*, coward, and threatened to get him killed by her people. The accused said that at this, he lost all self-control. He thought that such a woman would assuredly carry into effect her threat. He was maddened with the thought, and taking up a sword, which was in his house, he attacked her in the road, and killed her on the spot. There were eighteen cuts on the woman's body; some on the neck, some on the wrists, and some on the shoulders. The woman died at once. Her husband and his brother came to the place and saw the dead body. The accused ran into his house, shut the door, and would not come out unless his brother was brought. This brother came in the evening, and then accused surrendered himself to the police naik. The sword was found in his house. He admitted that he had killed her with it, and after going into the house, he washed the blade of it. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, there could hardly be any doubt that he intended to kill the woman. The next question was, whether the accused was justified in killing Bai Amba in exercise of the right of private defence of person. The question was suggested on account of accused's allegation that the woman threatened to kill him, or get him killed, that very day, and that she was capable of making good her threat. The Sessions Judge did not believe that she could have brought about the death of the accused at the hands of her relatives. If the accused was to be believed, this woman herself was in disfavour with her relations and under disgrace. Then, again, the danger to his person, if any, from her wiles was far too remote for him to take action. Apparently the accused lay in wait for the woman to pass by and take his revenge. The idle threats of a woman were not such as to excite any reasonable apprehensions of danger to the accused's person. Mr. Tipnis found that he had no right of private defence in this case, and that in killing the woman, he did not act in good faith. No reasonable man could hold the abuse or threat to be a grave provocation to justify murder. He was not in the heat of blood which renders a man unfit to judge of the character of his acts or their consequences. To Mr. Tipnis' mind, the accused must have thought that a woman who, after taking his money and making him poor, alienated him from the regards of his friends and relations, and ultimately forsook him and insulted him to his face, could be effectually revenged upon by death; and this he carried into effect in a resentful condition of the mind. He was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or the sentence, and the appeal was dismissed. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

THE Dean of Peterborough utilised the gathering on the occasion of the new Bishop's enthronement to justify his action in the matter of the west front of the Cathedral, and it must be admitted that local and diocesan feeling is almost entirely on his side. He said that the north gable had been removed without accident, and the stones would soon be replaced; that the south gable would be similarly treated, but that it was hoped it would not be necessary to touch the centre gable. The Dean said that many of the stones were in a state of excellent preservation, while the mortar was in a terrible condition; and he added that the reverence with which the workmen behaved and the love they showed for the building could not have been exceeded if equalled in the days when the Cathedral was first built.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WHILE at Lucknow on Monday the Viceroy interviewed the Commissioners and Superintending Engineers of all the divisions of the N.-W. P. which are affected with famine—Mr. Mulock, Commissioner of Fyzabad; Mr. Roberts, Benares; Mr. Cruikshank, Allahabad; Mr. Rose, Agra; Mr. Alexander, Gorakhpore; Mr. Hardy, Lucknow; and also Colonel Pulford, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Odling and Mr. Stoker, the Famine Secretary. In the afternoon the Viceroy paid a visit to the Muchee Bhawan Relief Work, accompanied by Sir A. MacDonell, Mr. Lyall, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Colonel Pulford and Mr. Holderness. Over four thousand people are employed on this particular work, which is to level the foundation of building which were formerly standing there. Colonel Pulford explained fully to the Viceroy the system on which the payments to various gangs are made, a system which effectually prevents any irregularities or unfair dealing. His Excellency, who was greatly interested in all he saw, also paid a visit to the camp hospital attached to the works. The Viceroy left Lucknow for Umballa where he halts for a few days, his visit being strictly private.

MARKED progress is now being made in the Bellary District in the granting of land improvement loans, which Mr. H. A. Stuart seems to have taken under his special care. Nearly one lakh and a half has alreay been actually disbursed.

THE situation in Behar appears to have been wonderfully improved by the rainfall which has been just sufficient to benefit the cereal crops and not too much for indigo.

THE Bishop of Calcutta contemplates taking leave on medical certificate owing to ill-health.

COLONEL HOLDICH, who was on deputation in Ceylon, has on return been posted to Headquarters Office, Calcutta.

THE Health of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal being unsatisfactory he will seek medical advice. His Honour leaves Calcutta as soon as the work of the Council is over.

IN view to facilitate the business transacted at the Coromandel Gold Mine, the Madras Railway Company has obtained the sanction of Government to construct, at the expense of the Mining Company, an overbridge between Balaghat and Bowringpet junction stations on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway. The Mysore Durbar has acquiesced in the proposal to construct the bridge.

FROM the 20th to the 26th March, 3 Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 15 Native Christians, 226 Hindus, and 46 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 297 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 288. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 8 from measles, 100 from fevers, 23 from dysentery, 8 from diarrhœa, and 143 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33.1 per 1,000 per annum.

A PLAGUE quarantine camp for Baluchistan has been established at Sibi under the orders of Surgeon-Colonel Fullerton, Agency Surgeon, who has proceeded there. Third-class passengers will be detained ten days. Arrangements, it is understood, are being made to watch and prevent arrivals by the Bolan.

RECENT experiments have disclosed the fact that olive-green is the best colour for war vessels, all purposes considered. White is most readily distinguished of any of the colours by a search-light at night. In the daytime, however, a drab-painted ship is with difficulty seen on the horizon. It harmonises most naturally with the sky, while the olive-green harmonises with the water. Olive-green is as invisible as grey in the daytime, and much more so at night. This colour was first employed by the loyal ships of the Brazilian Navy in 1894, and it is understood, says the *Daily Mail*, to be the colour which our own Navy would adopt in time of war.

THE Secretariat offices of the Government of Bengal will not leave Calcutta for Darjiling until about the middle of next month. As the new office at Darjiling is not yet ready, the strength of the tour establishment will be kept down to a minimum. The Hon. Mr. Finucane will shortly proceed on tour to the famine tracts of Bengal Proper in Nadia, Khulna, and Murshidabad. The health of the Lieutenant-Governor is unsatisfactory, and His Honor will under medical advice, prabably leave Calcutta as soon as the work of the Council is over.

AN important letter has been addressed by the N.-W. P. branch of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund to all Collectors in the famine-stricken districts, asking them to send in, before the 15th April at the latest, any information they may have to submit regarding the needs of their districts in respect of seed grain and plough cattle. The hope is expressed that 40 lakhs will be made available from the Central Fund for these purposes, but in the meanwhile each Collector is informed what he may expect on the supposition that the total sum is 30 lakhs. The allotment is made purely with reference to the degree of distress known to exist in each district, and not on any estimate of the number of cattle existing or required. Banda gets Rs. 3,69,000, for instance; Allahabad, Rs. 3,36,000; Jhansi, Jalaun and Mirzapur between one lakh and one lakh and a half. An extract is also enclosed in which the Lieutenant-Governor explains his views as to the principles which are to regulate the distribution of this form of relief. No attempt is to be made by the Government officials to find the cattle or grain themselves: they are simply to make money gifts to cultivators in very poor circumstances. There is of course the danger that the money will be spent on other objects than those for which it is given: but no otther method is recognised as practicable.

A TRAGEDY followed by a force has just been enacted in the Jhelum district, says an up country paper. The argument of the plot is calculated to raise the character of the ordinary rural *budmash*, if the incidents as recounted in police narratives are to be accepted as facts. In a village remotely situated in that district there dwelt a family of about seven souls. This family was credited with the possession of this world's goods to an extent to excite the cupidity of some evil disposed persons, who formed schemes for obtaining possession of such of the movable portions as they could carry off. In pursuance of their arrangements they obtained entrance to the premises, but on an alarm being raised, they fell to and murdered every single person in the house. Police investigation followed and the guilty parties were arrested, convicted and sentenced, and the property was all recovered. This is the least interesting part of the drama. *Pendente lite*, and there being no next of kin appearing, the property was placed in the house, the premises locked up and a police guard put over the whole. After the prisoners were duly dealt with the magisterial attention was turned to the disposal of the goods and chattels of the extinct family. The locks were opened, bolts, and bars withdrawn and the myrmidons of the law entered, prepared to make an inventory; but lo! the rooms were quite empty. Every search was made, but nothing was to be found. Rather the only thing discovered was a large hole in the floor of one room, which on close inspection was found to be the entrance to a tunnel, which on being traversed was found to run under about twenty other habitations and eventually emerge in the open outside of the village. Who made the tunnel, and how they were able to carry out so bold and skilful an undertaking, are points upon which no doubt the Punjab police will be able to give us some information later.

THE numbers in receipt of famine relief in the Madras Presidency rose by 10,000 last week—*i.e.*, from 89,677 to 99,476. Of these 82,982 were on famine works in the Deccan and some 4,800 were gratuitously relieved. The total number of weavers relieved was 8,806.

ON Sunday the 28th Feb, while the carriage of the Russian Charge d'Affaires, M. de Speyer, containing his daughter, 4 years of age, and her Russian nurse, was passing near the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, the carriage was attacked by a party of drunken artillerymen, and but for the timely assistance of a policeman and some plucky jinrikishamen the defenceless occupants would have fared badly. As it was the cowardly assistants tried to upset the carriage, cut the harness and the horses with their bayonets, and half killed the policeman who intervened. Three of the miscreants were arrested, but it has not transpired at present what has been done with them.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN DRURY, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, acts as Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, vice Dr. Lewtas on deputation. Surgeon-Captain Jay Gould, Cooch Behar, is appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan Eastern Bengal Circle, and Port Health Officer of Calcutta temporarily.

WHILST Paris is still a happy hunting-ground for the superior sort of King in exile, potentates of a lower rank have to content themselves with Algiers as a residence. There, in the Villa des Pins, a charming Moorish cottage, surrounded with semi-tropical verdure, lives Ham N'Ghi, formerly monarch of Annam. An interviewer tracked him down last week, and found His Majesty busily engaged in painting, under the guidance of a French artist. He is getting on remarkably well, being especially successful in landscapes with plenty of foliage and flowers, and he hopes to send a picture to the Salon next year. He also plays a little on the piano. Besides these accomplishments, Ham N'Ghi has acquired skill as a fencer and a cyclist, reads Comte and Mill, studies mathematics, and enjoys every other year a trip to Paris.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

IN submitting the application of the Bombay Education Society for Government assistance for the favourable consideration of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors at Home the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council supported it in the following words:—"We now take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of your Hon'ble Court a letter we have received from the Secretary of that society, soliciting our aid in the establishment of a school in the Black Town of Bombay for the purpose of instructing the children of Prostestant Christians (or of such other as might be disposed to avail themselves of its benefits) in reading writing and accounts, and in the principles of Christian religion. The British inhabitants having assembled for the purpose of considering this important object, their attention was directed to the state of the Charity School at the Presidency which for many years past has been placed under the direction and control of the senior chaplain, as also to the consideration of a plan most advisable to be adopted for applying to the best advantage the aids assigned to the support of that institution, and have in consequence formed a society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay, and an application having been made to us for aid in the support of the society, we cannot refrain from offering our earnest recommendations of this humane institution to the support and patronage of your Hon'ble Court. It has been an object of Government as well as of the society to effect an union of the Charity School with the new institution and to appropriate the legacy of the late Mrs. Eleanor Boyd, which, with the interest at 8 per cent. granted by your Hon'ble Court, would amount to Rs. 41,000, to the funds now applicable to the education of the poor under the direction of the society. If, therefore, you should be pleased to continue that donation of Rs. 300 per month on the incorporation of the two schools, and grant competent salaries to a master and a matron, whom the society recommend should be sent out, with qualifications sufficient to educate the children of the poor, on the principles established by Dr. Bell, in reading, handwriting and accounts, we are of opinion that your Hon'ble Court would afford a liberal and sufficient support to an institution which could not fail to be highly advantageous to the lower classes of the society, and consequently to the interests of the Hon'ble company in the country; and should your Hon'ble Court be pleased to comply with the solicitations of the committee in respect to the master and matron, it would be desirable that they should be sent out at the earliest opportunity. We have experienced equal difficulty in ascertaining our right to take possession of the land and buildings appropriated to the present Charity School which are well situated for an establishment of that description, and would, at an expense not exceeding Rs. 30,000, be rendered convenient for the united establishment for the education of the poor. The society has also applied to us to be permitted to keep an open account with the treasury, at the current rate of interest, in order that they might have recourse to the funds when required in the readiest manner, with which we have not considered ourselves at liberty to comply. We have, however, agreed to receive whatever sum of money the committee may be desirous of paying, as a deposit, subject to any decision your Hon'ble Court may be pleased to form in respect to interest, and beg to be favoured with your commands upon the subject."

In a subsequent letter, the Government wrote again:—"Of the amount of the salaries of the master and matron, and house-rent, no calculation has been made, nor of the sum necessary for the building of the school, under the hope that your Hon'ble Court will be disposed to defray these charges, and trust we should be excused for expressing a hope that your Hon'ble Court will take the representations which we had the honor of making to you, on behalf of that benevolent institution, into your early consideration, if you should not have done so previous to the receipt of this despatch. The Society have hitherto not only supported the expenses of the institution from the contritutions, but have deposited Rs. 20,000 in your treasury, on which no interest has hitherto been received. We have no doubt your Hon'ble Court will be pleased to extend your liberality in respect to the amount of interest payable on this fund in the same manner as you have done on the legacy of the late Mrs. Eleanor Boyd communicated to us in your despatch of the 27th June 1810, namely, that it should bear an interest of 8 per cent. per annum." However, the Court of Directors did not condescend to vouchsafe a reply to such earnest solicitation until about the beginning of 1818, and even then their reply was not very explicable, nor encouraging. About two vessels a year arrived at that time from home after a voyage of six months. This delay seriously hampered the society in making permanent arrangements and extension of their operations. They were however helpless until they were apprised of the extent of the assistance that would be afforded by Government. But when this long and anxiously expected reply from London was delivered in Bombay the consternation and bewilderment of the Government as well as of the committee may be easily imagined. The despatch was dated 27th August, 1817, in which the Hon'ble Court of Directors authorized the Government to subscribe in their name Rs. 500 (!) to the funds of the society and to pay 6 per cent. interest on the society's capital lodged in the Goverment Treasury. This was rather disheartening, as the promoters of the society had expected at least sufficient contribution to enable them to meet the heavy expense of house-rent as well as a portion of the establishment charges and a better rate of interest on their capital than the current rate then allowed by Government. However, the orders not being considered clear were very complacently construed by the Government here, and pending a further reference, a monthly contribution of Rs. 500 was issued to the society. The reference took another two years for a reply, which arrived in Bombay early in 1820, in which the Hon'ble Court explained that they merely meant to subscribe Rs. 500 as a donation to the funds of the society, but, on further consideration of the details of the Society's work for three years, furnished to them by the local Government, they consented to raise their contribution to the modest sum of Rs 5,000, and authorized a continuation of the monthly grant of Rs. 300, formerly made to the old Charity School, which had been taken over by the society, with Rs. 140 for rent of a house for Girls' School, which the Government had undertaken to pay. This contribution of Rs. 440 per month the society has uninterruptedly enjoyed ever since. One of our recent popular Governors, when presiding at its annual meeting (1888) as patron of the society, took occasion, in reply to a remark, that the grant fixed so long ago as 1819 ought, in due course of time, to be revised and increased, proportionately to the exigencies of current expenditure of the society, to claim credit for the Government that, although they had not increased the grant, on the other hand they had never allowed it to be decreased but at the same time admitting that, looking at what these schools have done since 1819, when the original grant was fixed, the time had come to increase this grant. This was said in 1888, and we are now in the year of grace 1897, but within that decade the society has not been able to get any increase. Would the next decade see it or, for the matter of that the next century? The next century will see the centenary of the society, and we shall hope it will be celebrated with due recognition of its operations from the Government, the public and, especially those who have been benefited by the charity which had been the means of placing them in the world in comfortable positions. When it is remembered that the above grant of Rs. 300 represents the cost of maintaining ten boarders among the average of about three hundred, the Government grant just covers about 3½ per cent. of the society's outlay. While Calcutta and Madras are fortunate enough to get for their orphanages nearly 50 per cent. of their cost from Government could not Bombay look to a little better than 3 1-2 per cent., dolled out to it?

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jhansi and a brisk fall at Deesa and Sholapur, pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Belgaum and Goa, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in considerable excess of the normal at Cochin, Calicut, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, and the minimum largely so at Indore, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Cuddapah and the lowest 60° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cawnpore, Jeypore, Indore, Saugor, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly. A few drops of rain are reported from Hoshangabad and Calicut. Pressure changes being rather irregular, the weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy in the North-West Provinces. Abnormals still indicate the existence of a low pressure area in the Madras Presidency, and thunder and lightning accompanied with light local showers, may be expected there.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 2

Friday: The barometer has risen slightly over a part of North-West India and over the South Peninsula, but fallen slightly elsewhere. The changes are generally unimportant. Readings are generally uniform, but shallow low-pressure areas are shown one over the South Punjab and a second over the east of the peninsula, the East of Central Provinces and Lower Bengal. Winds are a little changed, except that the low-pressure area over the South Punjab has induced south-easterly and easterly winds at some north-western stations. The force is strong over the north-west of the Bay and at Murree. The mean temperature has risen in Bengal, North-West Provinces, Bombay and the Central Provinces and been steady elsewhere. The heat remains low for the season, all over Northern and Central India and high over Madras and Lower Burma. The high-temperature area is gradually extending northward and the amount of the deficiency in the north and centre is decreasing. The highest maximum reported is 109 degrees at Cuddapah. A few light, scattered showers is the only rainfall reported.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 1.

10 p.m. ... 79·3

FRIDAY.—APRIL 2.

6 a.m. ... 75·4
10 a.m. ... 82·1
2 p.m. ... 84·8
6 p.m. ... 83·4

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND AT TANK BUNDER.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, on Monday, correspondence will be presented in regard to the objections raised to the site of the new burial-ground for Mahomedans, by the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company. These objections were set forth in a letter from the company's solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, who state :—

The mill premises are situated near at hand to the westward of the land in question. The company are advised that the existence of a burial-ground in such close proximity will prove detrimental to the health and well-being of the mill-hands employed at the mill and who number considerably over one thousand. The company, therefore, protest against the opening of the proposed burial-ground, and we are instructed to request that the Municipality will retract their sanction if the same has been accorded, and will make arrangements for a burial-ground in a more appropriate locality and where the same is not likely to prove injurious to the public, and the company will be glad to receive an early assurance to this effect.

A similar letter was sent on behalf of the Framji Petit Spinning and Mofussil Company.

The letter was forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner (with the observation "It is obvious that no other and no better arrangement can be made") to Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, who reported upon it as follows :—

It appears from the records of this office that both Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., and the secretaries and agents of the Magazon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, were aware of the proposed burial-ground since June 1894 and no objection has been taken until now. The question of selecting a suitable site for the burial-ground was thoroughly threshed out by a Committee of the Corporation, which eventually, after a lengthy deliberation, selected the Port Trust land at Tank Bunder, which is now being filled up. The Committee inspected all the available sites for the burial-ground, and the fact that they eventually settled upon the site at Tank Bunder shows that no other and no better arrangements could be made by them. The building itself is about 200 feet away from the site of the burial-ground, and it is not likely to be affected, but the Health Officer may be able to give you a reliable opinion on this point.

The letter was also sent to Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, who reported: "The burial-ground cannot possibly be detrimental to the health and well-being of the mill-hands employed at the mill. I have no hesitation in saying that the mill is much more likely to be a public nuisance than the burial-ground." The purport of these reports was communicated by the Commissioner to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. They replied repeating the assertion that the health of the employes was likely to be affected by the utilisation of the ground for burials. They added :—

The Mazagon Company, therefore instruct us to say that they will be compelled to adopt proceedings should their anticipation be at any time hereafter unfortunately realised.

The company further desire that it may be pointed out, with reference to the statement contained in your letter, "that the mills are about 200 yards distant from the proposed burial-ground," that there must be some misapprehension on the part of your informant as to the precise locality of the Mazagon Mills. The company's land adjoins the proposed burial-ground (being divided therefrom by a masonry wall). The company's main building by actual measurement is only 134 feet from the proposed burial-ground, whilst their store-room is distant therefrom 15 feet, their baling godown 27 feet, and their cotton godown 35 feet.

These distances have been ascertained by recent measurement. It need not be said that numbers of the company's hands are constantly at work in the store-room and godowns as well as in the mill building.

The company's land, which runs the full length of the burial-ground on the east side thereof, has conveniences erected thereon for the mill-hands, and it is possible that the portion of the land now vacant may at no distant date be utilized for building purposes.

A subsequent letter from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen stated, that if the decision to open the burial-ground was adhered to, the Mazagon Company would have no alternative but to take steps for the protection of their own interests.

VALEDICTORY MEETING AT SHEGAON.

AN unprecedented meeting was held, on Tuesday, in the Municipal Hall, at Shegaon, says a correspondent, to bid good-bye to Mr. E. C. Rich, Chairman of the Shegaon Municipality, on the eve of his going home on furlough. The entertainment was given by the members of the Municipality, Mr. Redmond being in the chair. In opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. P. V. Jogdand, secretary of the Municipal Committee, in the course of his speech, said that it would not be out of place if he told them what Mr. Rich did during the time he had been at Shegaon. The fact that Mr. Rich had been continuously the chairman of the Municipal Committee for the last six years was an ample proof that he had been a popular chairman, and during those hard and terrible days of famine and plague, they were certainly losing a man who was actually the moving spirit in the Shegaon Municipality. As chairman of the Cotton Market Committee, he (Mr. Rich) had introduced many salutary reforms. He further said that before the year 1887 the cotton market had been erected, there had been nothing systematic in its arrangements, and it was Mr. Rich, the guest of that evening, who had given the present shape to the cotton market, and ruled that gunny-bags should not exceed the limit prescribed. That at once put a stop to all deceptive contrivances. The next and the most important thing that Mr. Rich had done was to force the question of water-supply to the consideration of the superiors by harping upon the same string in every years report. The present tank had been constructed with a view to make a good water-supply to the people of Shegaon who had subscribed Rs. 2,000, towards the execution of the work, the Government also paying as much. The construction was found faulty, and all the money spent had been spent on vain and empty purpose. He then informed the people of the proposal of the Committee to dig a series of wells below the tank bund, and hoped that a perennial supply of water might be had, thereby securing the desideratum that had long been felt. It was through the strenuous exertions of Mr. Rich that the matters had been brought to such a pass. And he should not be far from the truth if he said that they would have an ample supply of water in the not very remote future. Mr. Rich had improved the tone of the Municipality and had introduced reforms which had made even the Resident remark that Shegaon possessed the smallest income, but could claim, perhaps, the best administration in the Province. They should certainly be very proud of their drainage and sanitation, and the officers had always remarked that Shegaon had been an extraordinarily well-drained place. He stated that Mr. Rich and his colleagues had been very highly spoken of, and they must remember that Mr. Rich had not forgotten them even at the time of his going. The idea of opening the poor-house had had its origin in him, and he (Mr. Rich) had had sympathy for the poor in his heart of hearts. It was only lately, he said, that he had the fortune of being acquainted with Mr. Rich, but from the short experience he had had, he was glad to say, that he (Mr. Rich) was very amiable and sociable. He then called upon the men of his office to bear testimony to his good nature and kindness. Mr. Jogdand then thanked Mr. Rich for his kindly presence that evening, and wished him bon-voyage.

The speech was translated and explained to the public in Marathi. Mr. Rich, in expressing his feelings, said that he was much obliged to them all for the honour they had given him that evening, and he was thankful to Mr. Jogdand for the kindly feeling he had expressed in his speech. Whatever was done, was done with a due regard to a sense of duty. He said that they should neither be afraid nor despairing, as he was sure that the works begun by him would be carried into effect by Mr. Jogdand. He added that Mr. Jogdand was an active young man; and he hoped that he would take upon him the responsibilities during his absence. It should be strictly borne in mind that the poor-house had been intended only for those people who were quite unable to work, and with that view all able-bodied persons should be prohibited from getting food in the poor-house. If they would go on distributing food invariably to all who sought shelter there, they would be abusing the money. Those persons who were strong and capable of doing work should be made to work, and not be given food in the poor-house, and enabled to loiter idly in the streets. The Government had opened relief-works at Karanja, and they were villing to help the people of Shegaon if they would go there. It was for that very reason that the Government had cancelled their original proposals. If the people would not go, the Government would be led to suppose that there was no famine at Shegaon; so, he said, that they should try their best to induce the poor labourers to proceed to Karanja. He expressed his regret at the recent case against Khatau Parsu, and said he had no personal grudge against the man, but as his duty required, he was obliged to do it, in order to put a stop to foulplay. Again thanking the assembled, he concluded. After this was explained to the people in Marathi, Mr. Rustomji proposed three cheers for the guest of the evening. The chairman thanked the people assembled for the honour they had done him in inviting him to preside on that auspicious occasion. Wreaths of flowers and "pan-supari" were distributed, and this brought the meeting to a close.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 1st April :—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Madras Sowcarpet ...	Gleaners.
Jodhpore J B ...	Mrs. Cumroodin Mahomed Alli and Co. Bhajipala Street.
Porbander ...	Dorabji Hormusji, Fort, New Modikhana, near Ice Factory.
Fyzabad ...	N. Burton Jones, Esq., Imperial Hotel, Fort.
Barsi Road ...	A. J. De Souza, Quarto De Assagocares.
Calcutta, Park Street	Mr. N. W. Burton Jones, Imperial Hotel, Fort.
Mandalay, Fort Dufferin ...	Miss J. A. Gordon, P. & O. s. s. Rome, (await arrival).
Bangalore ...	Karola Verma, care of Superintendent G. S. P. Steam Navigation Company.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden London.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AND THE POOR.

THE deep interest which his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan takes for the poor of his own as well as of other communities is not unknown to those who are benefited by the nobleman's charity, but it is done so unostentatiously that his charities, great as they are, are seldom made public. His Highness was the first man to impress upon his followers the necessity of segregation, and he directed his Mukhi, Mr. Cassum Moosa, to impress upon the people the necessity of segregation and to accord them every facility by opening hospitals which might be specially suited to their requirements. Mr. Cassum Moosa carried out these instructions to the very letter, and in Poona as well as in Bombay his persuasions to the people to go to hospital and to resort to segragtion have had a very beneficial effect. Mukhi Cassum has been directed to give food and medicine to the sick and the needy; and for such as are ashamed to beg, his Highness ordered the opening of relief works. The first and foremost of these relief works is a large palace, which is now being built at Yerrowda under the immediate supervision of Mr. Cassum Moosa. About 1,500 men and women have already been employed, and more are being engaged every day. There are now 100 to 200 masons and 200 carpenters; 200 female labourers; 300 male labourers; 200 cart-men; and 300 dhonfodas. About a hundred orphan boys have also been employed on this work. For a few days these men worked willingly, but afterwards as the plague became worse in Poona, they began to flee, owing to the fear of segregation. Mukhi Cassum gave them great consolation, persuading them to the belief that the intentions of Government were good, and that the healthy would not be caught and forcibly removed to hospital, as they had been led to believe by some mischief-makers. This assurance induced them to return to work. As the poor people could not afford to buy dear grain, the Mukhi bought it on his Highness' account in Bombay and sent it to Poona, where rice, wheat, pulse, juari, and bajri were again sold to the poor at a great loss to his Highness, who has also kindly advanced money to them and has been looking to all their requirements.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT, APRIL 4.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Merbecke.—Hymns Introit No. 1 and 96, Ave Verum, 551.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 97, 332 and 306. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m.; Evensong at 5 p.m.; and daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Saturday, April 3.
5-30 p.m.—Communicant's Meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Coral).—Hymns 320, 107 and 184.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 107, 185 and 200.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Service.—Hymns 96, 112, 108 and 91.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

6 p.m.—Rev. T. Currie, M.A.
Psalm 119 9; Hymns 281, 229 and 215.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
5-15 p.m.—Meeting for Bible Study in Church, Wednesday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by the Rev. J. F. Row.
6 p.m.—Sermon by the Bishop J. M. Thoburn, D. D.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Sermon by the Bishop Thoburn.
6 p.m.—Sermon by the Rev. J. F. Row.

MAZAGON CHURCH.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. N. Stephens.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 200, 173 and 321.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 96, 266 and 26.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. Findlater.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. J. Findlater.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Marathi Services.
4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 144, 510 and 395.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 501, 535 and 156.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 107, 109 and 210.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 108 and 105. Story of the Cross.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Sung). Preacher Rev. Father Osborne.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher Rev. Father Kershaw.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 93 and 256.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 229, 307 and 24.

SAINT NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Chaplain.

WEEK DAYS.

7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Ps. 76 and 7, tune 88. Par. 2, tune 139. Hy. 114. Hy. 197, 2nd tune.
Anthem.—"The Lord is my Shepherd."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Campbell, Lieut, Punjab, 3rd Rifle Brig, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Moore, Lieut, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, on furlough, from Malakand.
Ranken, Capt, 24th P I, on leave, from Malakand.
Tottenham, Capt, Punjab, 25th P I, on leave, from Mian Mir.

APRIL 2.

Foster, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Foster, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Peyton, Capt, Bo, 7th Lancers, on duty, from Simla.
Henderson, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Phayre, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.
Reid, Capt, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Thomson, Capt, Punjab, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, from Bahloh.
Brotherhood, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lang, Capt, Bengal, 5th B Cavalry, on leave, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Noble, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, York Regt, from leave, from Ranikhet.
Moore, Lt, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, on furlough, to England.
Campbell, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd B Rifles, on leave, to England.
Ranken, Capt, Punjab, 24th P I, on leave, to England.
Tottenham, Capt, Punjab, 25th P I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd April 1897.

1. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.
2. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date:—No. 531 Gunner B. A. Hanson; and No. 532 Gunner J. W. Ward.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1897.

1. The Lord Harris Drill Challenge Cup Competition will take place on the parade ground in front of the Gymkhana, at 5-30 p.m., to-day (Saturday) the 3rd instant. Dress—Review order—Khaki.
2. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.
3. The Competitions for the "Presidency Medal" and "Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup" will be head at Cooria on Monday the 5th instant at 6-45 a.m., members competing for these will wear uniform. The distance will be as follows:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds—one sighting shot and 7 rounds at each distance. Position—standing at 200 yards any military at 500 and 600 yards. Targets and scoring regulation. The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Capt. F. W. English, Lieut. D. J. Sharp, Cr. Sergt. J. E. Kees, Sergt. J. A. McKinnon, Lce. Sergt. W. Walmsley, Corpl. J. J. D'Souza, Lce. Corpl. O. M. P. Clyne, Lce. Corpl. A. G. Boylette, Vols. E. S. Lynn, A. D'Silva, and H. Row.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's the English Hair Restorer.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and benefical luxury for the toilet bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER, A WELL-WISHER OF INDIA.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* declares its admiration for Sir William Hunter as a friend and well-wisher of India:—"Though we cannot always agree with Sir William Hunter in his views and opinions on Indian questions, we have nevertheless no hesitation in declaring our admiration for him as a friend and well-wisher of India. He may differ from us on certain questions, but he is none the less a thoroughly sincere man at heart. He likes India and loves its people; and to him belongs not a little of the credit of educating the English public on matters relating to the Indian Empire. As the writer of 'Indian Affairs' in the *Times*, he has rendered good service to this country, and his recent able, sympathetic, and sober articles on the subjects of the Suakim charges and the treatment of the Indians in South Africa, are still fresh in our memories. It was therefore to be expected that at a time when this country was afflicted with the greatest calamity of the century, Sir William would not rest satisfied till he had raised his powerful voice in England on behalf of famine-stricken India. A recent mail has brought us a copy of a leaflet, drawn up by Sir William Hunter, and distributed largely in England in connection with the Indian Famine Fund, in which he makes a passionate appeal to the men and women of England to come to the rescue of the dying millions of India."

THE "QUESTION OF QUESTIONS."

The *Gujerati* bewails the fate of the poor whose huts and insanitary dwellings are, it says, being burnt without due consideration:—Huts and insanitary dwellings in the different parts of the city, regardless at times of the rudimentary rights of the poor dwellers therein. Imagine a chawl set on fire, whilst the occupants are away from their homes, and fancy their state of mind on their return home on finding that almost all their worldly belongings have been consigned to flames! We do not think such unduly severe measures are at all needed in the ulterior interests of the poor population of the city. Even in the mofussil such instances are not altogether wanting, and although the plague authorities are all-powerful, it would be wise on their part not to put too much strain on the patience, gentleness, and toleration of a suffering and unhappy people. By all means do what is absolutely necessary and beneficent, but let it be done with due consideration and discrimination. The demolition of houses, and the burning of huts and cottages, is an easy affair after all. But we put it to the officers of the Municipality and of Government, who are now carrying out this work, what they propose to do by way of providing the poor tenants with shelter and accommodation in the coming monsoon? This is now the question of questions."

A REASON FOR RELUCTANCE TO SEGREGATION.

The *Indian Spectator* argues in favour of Government or the police adopting the system of "strong rooms" during the prevalence of the plague and enforced segregation: "During the course of last week we had occasion to speak to and discuss with some well-informed friends the question of the present reluctance of plague-stricken people and their relatives, to be removed from their houses; and, as result, we find that, amongst other reasons for this reluctance there is one in connection with safety of their house and its belongings, *i.e.*, money, jewellery, valuable wearing apparel, &c. 'Where are we to leave them if we must quit our houses or our rooms? Surely, we cannot carry these valuables about us or to the temporary sheds.' There is a great deal,—immense,—reason in this argument. Why cannot Government immediately open a few houses in various central localities, where a responsible police officer could be deputed to take charge of all valuables entrusted to them? In London we have any number of 'Strong-rooms' and Depositories, and it won't be difficult to adopt from them, in a modified form, the system of receiving, sealing, registering, and receipting boxes (reasonably small-sized) from depositors. We commend this system to Government and our Police Commissioner as a most useful adjunct to facilitate enforced segregation.

THE HON. MR. P. M. MEHTA'S ILLNESS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, referring to the illness for some time past of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, observes: "Since then Mr. Mehta has never been strong enough to bear the burden of the many calls on him, both public and professional; and acting on medical advice, though much against his own will, he has kept indoors as much as possible, doing very little work. His return to Bombay from Matheran for a couple of days recently, to attend the meeting of the Corporation, cost him a week's confinement in bed, and the malady does not even permit of a short walk being taken. We believe Surgeon-Lieut-Col. Parakh is about to be consulted as to the advisability of having the operation performed here or in Europe, and in the event of his being advised to proceed to England, the Hon. gentleman will sail from India in a short time. The intelligence is sure to cause profound regret throughout the country. Though Mr. Mehta has worn himself out in the service of India—a service second only to that of our Grand Old Man—he has many years of public usefulness still before him, and the country can ill-spare his valuable and valued services for years to come."

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S BUDGET.

Sir James Westland's recent Budget is not received with favour by many of the vernacular newspapers. The *Independent* says:—"The Budget for 1897-98 is out, but it is not a welcome thing. It is an adversity Budget, pure and simple, and as such has all those distinct features which proclaim the difficulties of the Financial Minister, nay, his very inability, to make both ends meet. That Sir James Westland will have to face troubles within troubles of no mean order, to cook the accounts for 1897-98 was a foregone conclusion, and that all his ingenuity would simply fail to present to the public any cheerful aspect this time was known long before he took the task of preparing the accounts for the official year that will begin on Thursday next under circumstances, the most inauspicious, which may, it is quite possible, develop, as the time rolls on, into disasters the worst that may be in store for this hopless country to succumb to. As it were, we have still to cross the Rubicon, and it is only in the hands of freakish nature to avert what may be the lot of unhappy India to yet suffer resignedly. No one can say what is in the womb of future, but every one can subscribe to the prevalent view that darkest days are yet not over." The *Gujerati* remarks:—"If the financial history of even the last twenty years could be examined by impartial outsiders, we doubt if any such expression as 'financial progress' could ever be honestly applied to the lamentable state of things that has prevailed in India. On the contrary it will have to be called a history of financial retrogression. The ever growing financial burdens laid upon the people with a view to feed a costly foreign agency and to sustain military activity upon the frontier, no doubt lead to an increasing revenue. But is that financial progress? The language of Indian finance would supply most telling and extraordinary illustrations for a chapter on Fallacies in a text-book on *Logic*. Our firm belief is that what a powerless people and their helpless and much-maligned press cannot achieve, the relentless sanitary, economical and financial laws will themselves accomplish one day. It is, indeed, a distressing and even a cruel thought, but after the most anxious consideration, we find there is no escape from it, and a less painful and less tardy solution is not possible under the circumstances in which this unhappy country seems destined to be governed till the awakening of the British and the Indian political conscience to the gravity and magnitude of the Indian problem."

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Some of the Gujerati journals show scant sympathy with the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha for the condemnation which it has drawn upon itself in a recent resolution of Government. The *Rast Goftar* writes: "The Sarvajanik Sabha has come to grief. Government has by a resolution, from the Revenue Department, finally declined to recognize it. Its constitution as a political body, the moderate views of its first organisers, the weight of authority it bore for years to represent the grievances of the masses in wide Mahrashtra have all been extinguished at one stroke of the pen. It was an open secret that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade was one of its chief promoters. For over a decade the late Mr. Nulkar worked hard to guide its helm. But the recent splits in the Mahrashtra cabinet, the extreme go-a-head policy of some of its enthusiastic members, the arrogance and assumption that they evinced in counteracting all Government movements, and the strange impertinence with which they constituted themselves as a sort of check and controlling authority upon the correctness of Government statistics and reports on Famine and Abkari matters have resulted in bringing on and hastening the downfall of the only important and popular Sabha in the city of the Peshwas. The Sarvajanik Sabha has had on various occasions to meet searching enquiries from the Government. For a time they escaped, though put on the defensive. The long rope was held out to them. Retrieving lost ground was a thing unknown to them. Government patiently allowed their explanations to pass by for what they were worth. Taking their cue from an irascible and highly inflammable body of politicians closely connected with a Political Association in Bombay, the Great Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona indulged *ad libitum* in operations which, when fully developed, threatened in a way to vie with those of the Irish Fenians." The *Gujerat Mitra* states:—"Now, as of old, a house divided against itself cannot stand. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha ever since the secession of Professor Gokhle and his confreres was admitted by friends as well as foes to have been on its last legs. The veterans who piloted it having left it, it was but natural that it should have drifted amongst shoals and rocks under the new piloting, and that it has at last wrecked. The reply of the Sabha to the first letter of the Government seems to have been written in a spirit of wanton disregard of the grave responsibility devolving on a public body like the Sabha. Prevarication cannot be condemned in the case of individuals, much less in the case of a public body. The very condition necessary to the existence of a public body is the true and faithful representation of facts to the Government and to the people; and when a public body instead of boldly and manfully acknowledging its error resorts to prevarication, it naturally forfeits the confidence reposed in it. The best course for the Sabha to have taken was to have clearly and emphatically disowned the action of its agent. That the Sabha did not do so leads one to suspect some collusion; and the suspicion is confirmed by the unaccountable five weeks' delay in the transmission of its reply." The *Gujerati* discourses:—"Well, what has Government done? With a stroke of the pen they have refused to recognize the Sabha any longer, so long as its present constitution continues. The proviso is beautifully vague, whatever definite meaning it may have in the language of official resolutions. The step taken by Government is without a precedent and needlessly severe, even assuming that the entire blame lay at the door of the Sabha. We have also a doubt as to how far our Government can constitutionally refuse to receive any representation, though they might refuse to reply. Petitioning the king is one of the subjects of every country, and it is his prerogative to grant or withold relief. But it is trying to revive the methods of tyrants of old to lay down any such principle in this century, as is attempted to be enforced in the Government resolution."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE

BY S. BARING-GOULD.

M. ARSENE DUMONT is delivering in Paris a course of lectures in the Cours de Sociologie of the Ecole d'Anthropologie that is of very great interest. His study of "Depopulation and Civilisation" in 1890 had excited considerable attention and aroused much uneasiness in French minds, and the present course is a continuation of the same studies brought down to present date, and a recapitulation of warnings uttered seven years ago. In the first of these lectures M. Dumont endeavours to establish the fact that the indigenous people of France are gradually but surely shrinking. In the second he shows the reasons for this decline, and in the third suggests remedies.

The fact of the depopulation does not need long proof. "Five or six years ago," says he, "when the word depopulation was uttered in connection with France one was taxed with exaggeration. The rapidity with which the evil has advanced has surpassed the most pessimistic previsions. In 1890 in all France the death exceeded the births by 38,446 in 1891 by 10,505, and in 1892 by 20,041." But if, instead of reckoning the totality of the population on French soil, only French citizens and such as have been naturalised be considered, then excess is seen to be more considerable. For French alone in 1890 it rose to 43,820, in 1891 to 19,354, and in 1892 to 27,658. Thus during these three years the deaths exceeded the births by 90,832. Happily there came a slight recovery in 1893 and 1894. In the former year the excess on the wrong side was only 7,146, whereas in 1894 the births exceeded by 45,000. But, as M. Dumont says, "This slight recovery was to be anticipated. Everything that lives passes through alternate oscillations." In 1865 there were but seventeen Departments in which the deaths were in excess of the births. In 1892 the number had risen to fifty-eight. In the Department of Eure the excess first manifested itself between 1831 and 1840, and it continues. In Calvados, at the beginning of the century for every thousand in the population the births exceeded the deaths by three. From 1841 the births have been constantly less numerous than the deaths. In Orne the mortality began to outgrow the natality in 1851-60, and since then has become rapidly greater. In the South the malady first manifested itself in Lot-et-Garonne on one side, and in Var on the other. In the decade 1831-40 there were but three Departments in which the natality was below the mortality; in the ensuing decade there were three additional, and now there are fifty-eight. "The evil begins always in the same way. First a gradual following off in the number of births, oscillations in the mortality threatening to reach the level of the natality; then, one year it is accidentally excessive; it retreats for a year or two, then reappears. As it becomes more frequent it becomes more firmly rooted and the Department settles down into a regular excess of decreases over nativities. The evil spreads from one Department to the next, like a contagious sickness. The black spots extend, become confluent, and menace little by little to cover entirely the face of France." Departments so far apart as Lot-et-Garonne, Eure, and Vaucluse, are surely being united by an uninterrupted chain of Departments less profoundly smitten. "The depopulation acts something like an inundation. As the level of the waters rises they invade a still more extended surface, and their depth increases in the basins where they first appeared."

There are but twenty-one Departments which have not during one year at least, exhibited the presence of this virus and these are Corsica, the Haut Rhin, and the Breton Departments in which the population are least France. That which proves the vitality of a nation is much less the increase in population as recorded in the census than the excess of births over deaths. In 1789 the population of France was 25 millions, and that of the British Isles was 12 millions. To-day the population of France is very little over 38 millions, whereas that of Great Britain and Ireland is 39½ millions and yet France has not sent abroad floods of emigrants, whereas she has received a good many immigrants. England, on the other hand, has despatched something like 11 millions of settlers to America, Australia, Africa, and New Zealand. The average annual increase in the population of England is 350,000, and that notwithstanding that in the sixteen years between 1880 and 1895 she poured forth 1,800,000 emigrants. At the present time the population of Great Britain exceeds that of France by over 1,222,000 inhabitants, and that of Germany exceeds by over 14 millions. The increase per thousand in France during the period 1880-1890 was not 2 per annum—actually 1·8. In Prussia it was 10, that is to say, five times as great; in England it was 11·7, that it to say, more than six times as considerable. Since 1880, in place of so feeble an increase as 1·8, there has been in France a diminution. The gaps in the population are filled by immigrants. The soil of France supports a colony of 1,130,000 Belgians, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Swiss, and English. The French emigration to the colonies is insignificant. The average to Tunis was 113, and is declining. What prospect is there that France will be able to send settlers to Madagascar, to Tonquin, and to her African possessions, when she has not sufficient to people her own soil?

"For the last fifty years the Mauritanian Isle alone would have given a field for expansion to ten thousand emigrants from France sent out annually. It requires but an excursion of a few months from Oran to Algiers, to Constantine, Biskra and Tunis, to see the vast quantities of land badly tilled that ask only decent cultivation to render double and treble. Millions of wild olive trees have only to be grafted to pay cent. per cent. for the trouble taken. Immense and uncultivated plains invite the plough, commerce and industry are non-existent because the men and the capital do not arrive."

"To us, and to us alone in Europe" exclaims M. Dumont sadly, "does the decadence of our natality forbid hope. We want men, and are without. The condition of France is precisely that of the decaying Roman Empire, but with this exception. In Rome the noble families had extinguished the peasant. In France the paysan has extinguished the noble. But the result is the same—depopulation and death. A decrease in the population impoverishes the land. The inhabitants that remain do not become richer because there are fewer to maintain the struggle; they become idler, more selfish, more brutalised. "France is not the first nation that has been smitten with this social consumption. History tells us of other similar cases. In the midst of peace, abundance, security, of everything that ought to keep up life and vigour, a race dies out and disappears. Once it was fruitful, then became sterile; it was hardy and brave, it became timorous; it was conquering, it finished by being conquered. When a state, becoming enfeebled, is destroyed by one more powerful than itself that is simple and understandable enough. But a more terrible and mysterious phenomenon is that when it is invaded by spontaneous debility that sort of anæmia which noiselessly penetrates an entire people and breaks it down. This is that social sickness to which Aristotle gave the name of oliganthropy which killed the mighty races of antiquity" and it is that," concludes M. Dumont, "which menaces the existence of our own."—*St. James's Budget*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Langbank, 2965 tons, Captain W J Bout, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Hochheimer, 1,899 tons, Captain W Rossig, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE s s Aswany, 2,293 tons, Captain J Murray, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Newcastle (4th March), with a cargo of 4,154 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain A Paukow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (17th February via Antwerp), with a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
K	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	7-4	Bombay Co
L	Saraswati	324	Cassim	Mangalore	2-4	Shepherd & Co
N	Hochheimer	1899	Rossig	Hamburg	3-4	[illegible]
O	Lowder	1888	[illegible]	Karachi	[illegible]	M M & Co
P	Langbank	2965	Bout	Calcutta	3-4	[illegible]
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	3-4	D Andoola

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	532	Esmailjee	Bhownagar	3-4	Shepherd & Co
Satranji	147	Ahmed	Karachi	3-4	Do.
Indravati	115	Ahmed	Mangalore	5-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Secunda	639	Pound	Japan	[illegible]	P & O Co
2	Asia	2281	Laird	Liverpool	5-4	W & A G & Co
3	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	3-4	Do.
4	Colombo	1117	Robin	Hongkong	4-4	C Parboro
7	Byculla	1755	Shedrick	Rangoon	[illegible]	M M & Co
8	Lahar	2978	McKay	Genoa	5-4	E Bates & Co
9	Australia	2282	Fall	T de Venice	3-4	W & A G & Co
10	B Hall	2154	Hood	Karachi	[illegible]	B B & Co
14	Rohilla	2174	Cole	China	13-4	P & O S N Co
16	Queen Olga	2138	Harris	Dunkirk	[illegible]	Do.

HARBOUR WALL.

Omrah ... 762 Russell ... Karachi ... 3-4 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Setos ... 1860 tons gross ... F Heyer

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 5m. 11.5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. [illegible] of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Aswany s s	Murray	Newcastle, March 4.
2	Stolzenfels s s	Paukow	Hamburg, Feb 17.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Langbank s s	Bout	Calcutta.

The steamer Hochheimer, Rossig, for Hamburg, to obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Branksome Hall, for Karachi and Liverpool. Armenia, for Liverpool and Marseilles.

I. M. RAILWAY

(Week ending 6th March 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	732	732	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,070	13,540		19,436	—	55,407
Goods	57,133	37,682	19,448	—	77,203	—
Other earnings	2,851	2,906	—	55	—	10,385
Total for week	93,054	84,094	8,957	—	—	—
Aggregate	10,43,154	1031713	—	—	11,441	—

MITCHELL'S Press Directory for the current year has recently come to hand, and is in every way a creditable addition to the series. Every newspaper, magazine, review, and periodical in the United Kingdom and the British Isles is fully described, and to this are added a guide to the Continental, American, Indian, and Colonial press, and a directory of the class papers and periodicals. Among the special features of the new number are contributions by Dr. Hugh Fraser on the "Law of Copyright and Libel," with reference to recent decisions affecting the Press, by Miss Laura Smith on "Women's work in the London and Provincial Press," special articles on "Imperial Federation," "Foreign Competition," the "Transvaal Newspaper Law," and the bibliography of the British periodical press, revised and brought up to date by Mr. D. Williams.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Prices from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE.—One LADIES' BYCYCLE "Quadrant" in use only for a fortnight. Price Rs. 300. Apply "R. J., care of this Paper.

TO BE SOLD.—A DOG-CART, by Stephens, Bombay, also small PONY and HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 250. Must sell. Address "99," care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. W. Squire's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, etc., at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.—FOR SALE by AUCTION, at Satara, THURSDAY, 15th April 2-30 p.m., Mr. MYATT'S HOUSES. Beautifully situated. Further particulars from "X." care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—B. W. G. TARBRUSH, 15-2, regularly ridden by the M. F. H. with the Bombay Hounds. Up to weight and believed sound. Open to examination and trial. Price Rs. 750. Apply to Hon. SECRETARY, Bombay Hunt, 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

FLETCHER'S very best DISINFECTANTS, Pine Phenol and Cresol at Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 perigallon.—R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., Forbes Street.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA—TO LET.—The Upper-storied, Commodious and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, Poona, lately vacated by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Can be rented furnished or unfurnished. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

PALI HILL.—TO LET, for six or seven months, from May 1st, double-storied BUNGALOW, Furnished. Apply to G. E. HOWSE, care of Thos. Cook and Sons, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—As I left Bombay in a hurry I had not time to leave a record to show how very pleased I was with your Hotel. I have travelled about considerably, say that as far as attendance, civility, and respectability, yours is the best Hotel I have known. I shall not fail to recommend any one I know of going to Bombay to stay with you.—ROBERT C. ANDERSON, Manager, Holloway and Co., Lahore.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Design made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WANTED, a CASHIER and STOREKEEPER. Good knowledge of accounts and neat handwriting indispensable. Cash security required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in writing with full particulars and references before 1st April, 1897, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Job. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SINGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that POT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE New Improved Patent Giant ARISTON, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 126.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Reckon's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "U.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 14 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested TO BE in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY in their Academic Costume at 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 5th instant, to have their places assigned them.

D. MACDONALD, M. D., B. SC., C.M.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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CHUBB'S SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
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1863 Vintage..............	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

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OF
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PRICE.......................Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

To our local trouble of the still prevailing epidemic, and the effects of famine in portions of this Presidency, must now be added another factor militating against anything like activity in business in the political situation in Europe, the press telegrams regarding which, to hand during the week under review, have been of a very grave tenor. As regards the pestilence, however, the position continues to show some amelioration, and the number of native traders and labourers returning to this city far exceeds the present exodus, while renewed and most strenuous exertions are being made to stamp out the malady. March shipments of Cotton having been completed, there is now very little doing in this staple by European buyers; while operators for Japan, and the local Mills, have bought very sparingly; and in Wheat and Seeds the feeling has been very quiet with transactions upon a very small scale. Exchange with a brief interval of firmness has been quiet at a slight decline from last Friday's level, and rates left off this evening 1-32d. lower for Bank, and 1-16d. for Private Paper. Money has remained very scarce and in request. Government Paper is 1-16th per cent. down for 3½ per Cents and ¼ per cent. for Threes. Freights have been very quiet with but little doing, and that mainly in Cotton to Continental ports; and to-day the market has become dull and declining, lower rates being quoted. There has been some increase in Import business owing to the return of some dealers to Bombay; but prices show no improvement owing to the heavy stocks held in the Bazaar.

MONEY.—Great scarcity prevailed in this market, and a good demand, during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, and the Cash Balance would have shown a considerable diminution at the end of last week, the increase in trade requirements having been close upon 15 lakhs (due to withdrawals to the extent of 12 3-4 lakhs from Private Deposits, and a material addition to Loans), but for an increase in Government Deposits both at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating nearly 20 lakhs. As it was the reduction in the Bank's Cash Balance was only about a quarter-of-a-lakh, at 110¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 20¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

The demand has meanwhile continued, and the scarcity has still prevailed; but no change has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, the minimum having remained at 10 per cent., which is also the quotation in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened last mail day at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, with some Bank Telegraphic reported done at 1s. 3 1-8d. for March transfer. Quite in tone on Monday rates opened at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, but a small amount of Bank Wire Transfer was sold at 1s. 3 1-8d. 1s. 3 1-16d. was quoted on Tuesday for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Wire Transfer was placed at 1s. 3 3-32d. and later on the market temporarily receded to 1s. 3 1-32d., after which rates again steadied. On Wednesday the market opened at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 1-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32 to 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bills was done early in the day for the mail, and afterwards 1s. 3 3-16d. became the best rate available. The market was quiet but steady in tone at opening yesterday at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were sold at the latter rate, when the market became firmer and rates advanced 1-32d., all round. To-day the market opened steady at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate demand for Bank remittance at the rates, and the market receded 1-32d., all round. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 3 3-16d., the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 1-16d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Credits 3	do.	...1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 6	do.	...1s. 3¼d.	"
Documents 3 mos' sight		...1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	...1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	...159½	"
Do. 6	do.	...160½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail day quotations for 3½ per Cents were 101 for Cash and 101 1-8 for the Settlement, but no business to speak of was reported; 98, nominal, was the price for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market remained lifeless with 100 7-8 quoted both for Cash and the Settlement, 101 1-8 for the April Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and 97¾, nominal, for 3 per Cents. Rates were quoted on Tuesday at 100 13-16 for Money and 101 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, but the market was unsettled, and 101⅛ and 100⅞ were afterwards named in the two positions, respectively, with 98, nominal, for Threes. There was a little activity in the market on Wednesday, and rates for 3½ per Cents were quoted at 100 13-16 for Cash and the Settlement, and 101 for the April Account. Afterwards, however, 100 5-8 and 100 1-8 were named in the three positions, respectively, with Threes nominally unchanged. The market was very quiet in tone yesterday, at 100 7-8 for Money and 101 1-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, these rates having ruled to the close with very little doing; 97 3-4 was the nominal quotation for Threes. To-day the feeling has been quiet again in tone and little business has transpired, 101 for Cash and 101⅛ for the next Account for 3½ per Cents has been quoted to the close, with 97¾, nominal, having been the quotation for the other denomination.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 130. Port Trust Bonds are 2 per cent lower, at 106.

SHARES.—The slight movement there has been noticeable in this market during the past week has been chiefly downward, the prices of Mill Scrip especially showing a tendency in this direction. Compared with last Friday's quotations our list this evening shows an advance of Rs. 90, in Bombay Cotton; of Rs. 65, in Bombay United; of Rs. 5 each, in James Greaves, and Lukhmidass, and of Rs. 6, in Howard and Bullough; and a decline of Rs. 59 in Ripon; of Rs. 50 each, in Alliance, and Soonderdass; of Rs. 45, in China; of Rs. 35, in Queen; of Rs. 28, in Central India; of Rs. 25, in Jewraj Balloo; of Rs. 15 each, in Imperial Cotton; Khatao Makanji; and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10 each, in David, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 4 each, in National, and Oriental. In Presses Khangaum, are Rs. 10 lower; while Mofussil, and New Indian, are each Rs. 5 higher. In Rlys., Tapti Valley, have declined Rs. 2½; while Ahmedabad Prantej, have advanced Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous Shares, Treacher and Co., are Rs. 10 higher; and Badham Pile, Rs. 5; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 17½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Some more dealers who fled from the pestilence have returned to Bombay and reopened their shops during the past week, and there are now about 90 shops open. The demand for staple *Grey Goods* from the up-country markets is, of course, but a moderate one; but as buyers cannot obtain all the goods that they require, they take only what they can get. Dealers are selling freely at current rates. Stocks in warehouse on account of dealers are very heavy. In *Bleeched, Dyed Turkey-Red, Printed* Goods; also in *locally-made* Goods only a small amount of business has transpired at current rates. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been about 1,100 packages; and of *Local* some 800 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported-Twist* has been very quiet hardly any transactions having been reported, and prices are nominally unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Shipping* in the China markets for the past fortnight have been about 11,500 bales; Exchange at Hong Kong standing at Rs. 160, and that at Shanghai Rs. 220. The market here is lifeless, and only a very small business is being done, most of the merchants and brokers being still absent. The market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist............No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4½	to 4½	per lb.
" .... "	8s	"	"	4¼	" 4½	"
" .... "	10s	"	"	4½	" 5¼	"
" .... "	12s	"	"	5	" 5½	"
" .... "	16s	"	"	5½	" 6½	"
" .... "	20s	"	"	5½	" 6½	"
" .... "	24s	"	"	6½	" 7	"
" .... "	30s	"	"	7½	" 7½	"
" .... "	40s	"	"	8	" 8½	"

METALS.—There has been a little business passing in this market, and we quote a decline of 8 annas per cwt. in *Yellow Metal, Braziers' Copper* being unchanged in value. In *Iron, Welsh Bars* quotations are 8 annas per candy higher, other quotations being unaltered.

COAL.—A good business has been done this week in *Deshagur* Bengal Coal for March-April shipment at Rs. 13 per ton; *Jardine's Navigation* Bengal, for April, and April-May shipments, at Rs. 12½ per ton; and a small lot of *Boria* Bengal, at Rs. 12 per ton. Importers are asking for *Cardiff* April-May shipment, Rs. 21½; but buyers are half a rupee under this price. In forward, sellers are asking for *Deshagur*, Rs. 13; Jardine's Navigation, Rs. 12½; Geridhi, Rs. 14; and Seebpore, Rs. 12 ½ per ton. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	...	*Nil.*
West "	...	"
Australian	...	"
Powell's	...	Rs. 21½ per ton.
Cardiff ...	...	*Nil.*
Japan ...	...	"
Singareni	...	"
Seebpore	...	Rs. 12½ per ton.
Sanctoria	...	" 13 "
Deshagur	...	" 13 "
Geridhi ...	...	" 14 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The delay in the receipt of Reuter's usual telegrams interfered with business in this staple on some day's during the week under notice, but the advices which have come to hand have not been of an encouraging tenor to shippers, and the market has been very quiet in tone throughout, transactions for export, now that March shipments to Europe are completed, having been upon a very small scale, while not much has been done for Japan, and less by local consumers. Prices of Broach and Bhownuggur have given way somewhat; but in other descriptions there has been no quotable change in rates to-day, the market has been quiet, and prices unchanged, only a few transactions having taken place.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 59,500 bales, compared with the same quantity to hand in the week preceding, and 83,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the falling off in the Receipts of new Cotton this season as against last, to date, being now 367,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Apl.	157	—3 1.
Do. Fully Good	do	146	—2 13-16d.
Do. Good	do	149	—2 23-32d.
Belatee, Fine	do	166	—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	do	159	—3 1-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	do	165	—3 1-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	do	177	—3 5-16d.
Dholiera, Fine	May	192	—3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do	184	—3 13-32d.
Do. Good	do	177	—3 11-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	Apl & May	188	—3 15-32d.
Westerns do.	do	178	—3 11-32d.
Broach, Good	do	191	—3 17-32d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	219,000	273,000
Berar	247,500	322,500
Khandeish	197,500	247,500
Barsi and Nuggur	38,000	71,300
Hinganghat	10,000	13,500
Persian and Sind	8,000	31,500
Broach	33,500	148,500
Dholiera	75,000	151,000
Compta and Dharwar...	6,000	3,000
	894,500	1,252,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	59,957	82,531	55,111
From 1st Jan. to 1st April............	668,991	856,535	193,691
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	17,232	31,641	10,170
From 1st Jan. to 1st April	218,727	314,048	91,635
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	1,691	11,141	1,176
From 1st Jan. to 1st April	176,916	99,786	39,181

WHEAT and SEEDS.—No business for export of any importance has been reported in these markets during the past week, the feeling in both cases having been very quiet, and prices nominally are about the previous level, dealers not caring to lower their pretensions in the scarcity of supplies.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week.........	54,557	110,101	121,482
Do. from 1st January to 1st April	285,915	1,108,333	869,469
Linseed for the week	9,030	139,121	155,663
Do. from 1st January to 1st April	65,893	1,579,258	1,255,597
Rapeseed for the week	16,930	60,838	137,821
Do. from 1st January to 1st April	63,109	102,161	477,874
Gingellyseed for 8 days ...	11,494	41,481	37,012
Do. from 1st January to 1st April............	297,554	1,700,323	570,036

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	75,938	...
Do. from 1st January to 1st April............	811	243,837	183,877
Linseed for the week	...	113,958	48,835
Do. from 1st January to 1st April	121,792	728,134	712,021
Rapeseed for the week	1,004	8,311	59,037
Do. from 1st January to 1st April	116,114	252,184	332,641
Gingellyseed for the week;	4,759	20,835	15,033
Do. from 1st January to 1st April	185,519	675,020	509,825

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.............................. 3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols.................... 111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes.................... 102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63
Bar Silver 28½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £39,300,000; Decrease, £700,000; Public Deposits, £16,200,000; Decrease, £900,000; Other Deposits, £38,600,000; Increase, £500,000; Other Securities, £29,900,000; Increase, £1,200,000; Notes and Gold, £28,900,000, Decrease, 1,700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897, on 1,673·34 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,16,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	167	3	239
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,26,628	22,18,265	40,809	31,85,702
Total for 9 weeks ...	10,42,628	24,98,265	44,809	35,85,702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,921	2,63,411	7,657	4,41,989
Per mile of Ry. do.	102	157	5	264
Total to corresponding date do.	13,97,346	29,69,407	63,373	44,30,055

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 41,989
Ditto to date.. " 8,44,353

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	16,500	30	19,530
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	—	139
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	28,461	1,36,720	949	1,66,130
Total for 9 weeks ...	31,461	1,53,221	979	1,85,660
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,439	20,297	81	23,811
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,88,859	766	2,26,982

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 4,281
Ditto to date .... " 41,322

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—March 29, at Tundla, the wife of J. C. Martin, Sitarampur, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—March 25, at Kasauli, Douglas George, dearly beloved son of Captain F. H. Chapman, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
DE MELLO—March 21, at his residence, Terence Hall, Mussoorie, Mr. C. H. De Mello, Inspector of Schools (retired) aged 71 years, 1 month and 6 days.
O'DONNELL—March 27, at Benarpur, Rosabella, widow of the late J. W. O'Donnell, Executive Engineer, aged 61.
MACLEOD—March 29, at Allahabad, Blanche, the dearly beloved wife of Percy Macleod, and eldest daughter of T. H. Smith, aged 25 years and 7 months.
SCOTT—March 28, at Lahore, H. A. Scott, Office Superintendent, Traffic Manager's Office, North-Western Railway.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

THE "silver streak" is no longer considered a sufficient protection for the shores of the United Kingdom. Fortified positions have been selected to protect London from a raid, and it has been determined to protect the harbours of Portsmouth, Berehaven, Lough Swilly, and the Scilly Islands against naval attack. The Channel harbours, and especially Portsmouth, Sheerness, Plymouth, Portland, and Southampton are being provided with booms against night attack from torpedo flotillas. On the outbreak of war the entrance to the ports will be closed and barred, while powerful search-lights sweep the neighbouring sea at night and give warning of the stealthy approach of an enemy. The booms are constructed of pontoons, great rafts of timber, bound together by twisted wire. The timber is studded with long spikes to deter adventurous torpedo-boats from emulating the feat of the Japanese at Hai-Wei-Hai, and "jumping" the boom—charging it at full speed, and clearing it by force of the impact. The spikes would tear open the bottom of such light craft, and sink them then and there. This actually happened to a gunboat which was sent to charge one of the new booms to test its strength, the crew having barely time to take to their boats before the vessel sank. The pontoons are constructed in sections, so that they can be rapidly moved and allow egress or ingress when necessary. Gunboats are stationed at intervals to protect the booms with quick-firing guns. The search-lights at night enable the forts commanding the entrance to detect an enemy making for the harbour. The booms are intended to give very necessary protection to the men-of-war at anchor in Portsmouth and Devonport harbours the hitherto exposed condition of which might well be a standing temptation to torpedo-boats from the other side of the Channel to strike a blow at our iron-clads. It is generally taken for granted that such a danger is only to be expected from one quarter; but the German service journals are constantly harping on the feasibility of strengthening the Imperial fleet, so that it may be able to cope with our channel fleet in the beginning of a war. The German Minister of Marine said very pathetically only the other day, that there is a general foreboding that a deadly blow to the nations of the Teutonic race will be dealt by themselves. We need not go into that somewhat recondite question. The thing to note is, that Government have begun to prepare booms to protect British ships from being torpedoed as they lie at anchor in English ports. If we cross the Atlantic, we still see the United States straining every nerve to make their harbours secure against an onslaught from the British fleet. While the English harbours are being protected the harbours on the Atlantic coast of the United States are being fortified on a system intended to give security against the attacks of a hostile fleet. The American harbours, like everything else on that Continent, are far larger than those on the British coast, and booms would not serve to close the entrance. Nor would the most elaborate booms avail against a hostile squadron able to knock them to pieces with shells filled with high explosives. The military engineers of the United States have devised a quadruple system of harbour defence.

For the larger and more important harbours all four will co-operate for the destruction of the attacking ships. The mouths of harbours or bays are protected with groups of "torpedo mines" operated from concealed casemates on the neighbouring headlands. The exact situation of the mines is of course kept secret. Some of them are spherical; steel shells three feet in diameter and containing a hundredweight of high explosives, floating beneath the surface and held in their place by an anchor. They are arranged in groups of three along the channels that the enemy's men-of-war must take. On occasion they will be anchored well out to sea in advance of the harbour mouth to be exploded by the officer in the mining casemate on a given signal telegraphed from some point of vantage. The operator is in telegraphic communication not only with the military authority directing the defence, but with each individual mine and group of mines. Wires are carried through a deep tunnel into the sea below low water mark; a chart of the mines shows exactly the position of each; by touching a button the defender can explode any of them at the opportune moment when an unwary or too daring invader is steaming over the floating mine. The subsequent proceedings will interest that man-of-war no more. It is morally certain, however, that no Admiral, no Nelson, or Farragut will overlook such a peril; he will prepare the way by bombarding the channel through which he desires to pass, and refuse to advance a hundred yards until he has seen the mines guarding it explode one after the other. But the necessity of feeling his way in this anxious fashion will delay the advance; the harbour cannot be rushed. If the hostile fleet seeks to take advantage of fog or other atmospheric condition rendering it difficult or impossible to locate the exact position of each ship, the operator, acting on whatever indications he may receive from without, will press a number of buttons at once and thus damage or destroy some considerable portion of the enemy's fleet. The chart in the casemate giving the position of every mine and wire is divided into squares, each of which is numbered. A duplicate of the chart is in the look-out, where a mirror intersected with similar lines is so placed as to reflect the surface of the harbour and the position of every vessel moving on it. The exact square over which the ship is passing is verified by a very simple apparatus. When information is telegraphed a button is touched with the finger's tip and the mine becomes charged with electricity; any ship striking it will roll it over automatically, closing the electric circuit, and the explosion follows instantaneously. Friendly ships can pass over the mines in safety, for the wires can be disconnected in the casemates at will.

For the reasons just indicated harbours cannot be defended by mines alone. The rehabilitation and improvement of the old mortar has put a very powerful weapon at the disposal of the military engineer by which he can rain destruction on the slightly protected deck of an ironclad. The new batteries generally contain sixteen rifled mortars, placed twenty feet below the surface. They are so arranged that an accidental shell from the enemy or a premature explosion can only injure four of the mortars, if so many. They can be all trained on a given area six miles distant, and discharged by a single button. The unsuspecting enemy will receive from the clouds a shower of steel and high explosives sufficient to go through the successive decks and through the ship into the sea beneath. Smokeless powder will give but the vaguest indication of the whereabouts of the sunken battery from which this bouquet of shells has been sent upwards and outwards. But shells reaching only six short miles could not prevent ships armed with guns carrying from seven to ten or even fifteen miles, from destroying the defences, sinking the ships in the harbour, and burning the city. Therefore batteries of guns of great range and power are placed near the entrance of the bay in positions where they may escape the observation of an enemy. In some cases they are placed in low turrets of steel somewhat similar to those of an ironclad; others disappear below the surface after they are discharged, the recoil being utilised for the purpose. The Gordon counterpoise carriage is fitted with a ten-inch rifled gun, weighing 67,200 pounds. The carriage affords a protection to the gun and gunners while the gun is being loaded. The gun is worked by electricity or by hand; discharging thirty-two shots a minute. But even that rapid fire would not be sufficient to keep out torpedo-boats zig-zagging through the water at thirty knots an hour. If they once got past the heavy guns they would explode the mines and clear a way for the fleet. To keep them out batteries of quick-firing guns discharging shells in a continuous stream are placed so as to command the approaches to the channels in which torpedo-mines are moored. The new defences of the American harbours depend on the effective co-operation of torpedo-mines, mortar-batteries, the disappearing guns of great range, and quick-firing guns. These powerful weapons of war, more costly than the marble palaces of kings and emperors, and far less in evidence, are supposed to be necessary for the security of American cities and citizens against an attack, provoked or unprovoked, from the British fleet.

No one in the United States anticipates a hostile visit from the French or Russian or German navy. The former defenceless state of the seaboard cities of the Union came upon our American cousins as a revelation last year when the Venezuelan question leaped to light. The Flying Squadron was a portent that made as great an impression in New York and Washington as in Berlin. In the German capital the impression has been so deep and so lasting that after the lapse of over a year the Minister of Marine asks for a vote of twelve million sterling to add to the strength of the fleet. German influence, said his Excellency with a sailor's freedom of utterance, would go to the devil if it be not upheld in distant seas by a powerful navy. The Reichstag has not voted the money. But the Congress in Washington voted millions on the instant for the fortification of the national harbours, and sanctioned a naval programme, the modest object of which is to make the United States navy the most powerful that sails the seas. Programmes are not always carried through; but considerable progress has been made with line-of-battleships and cruisers have been laid down. We too have added still another to the three naval programmes with special budgets that have nearly doubled the strength of our navy since 1887. What is the inner meaning of all this? The ink is scarcely dry on the draft of an Arbitration Treaty which is to put an end for ever to any chance of a collision between Great Britain and the United States. The Senate has mauled some of the clauses; but it is expected that President McKinley, when he has put through a new Tariff Act to keep out British manufactures, will induce Congress to ratify the Arbitration Treaty. We are told, and would fain believe, that a war between two peoples speaking the same language and springing from the same stock is an impossibility. If that be so, why are the United States squandering treasure to make their harbours impregnable? When we think the matter out we realise that it is by no means impossible for men speaking the same language to settle a quarrel by blows and knocks. The Confederates and Federalists both spoke the language of Shakespeare and Milton, but they fought out their differences for four years of frightful carnage. One of the combatants resorted to the conscription and put a million of men in the field to overwhelm the other by sheer force. The Versaillais and the Communists spoke French, and the blood they so freely shed was wholly French. The truth is people fight or abstain from fighting quite irrespective of consanguinity or identity of language. They fly at each other's throats without giving a moment's thought to such trifles when human passions are inflamed, or a fancied insult drives them mad.

SIGNS are not wanting that the commerce of the city is gradually recovering from the torpor in which it has so long lain. The pressure on the warehouse accommodation of the Port Trust is less marked than it was, as deliveries are now being taken by merchants who have returned to Bombay. Many of the larger traders, however, remain absent from the city and goods are awaiting their return. Meanwhile business at the docks is maintained with a steadiness that is little short of remarkable, in view of the paralysis of trade from which the city is only now beginning to recover. Very large quantities of rice are coming in from Burma, four or five shiploads being daily expected, and sugar is freely shipped both from Mauritius and from Germany. No farther consignments of grain have taken place beyond the two cargoes, one of maize and the other of wheat, received from America. There is an unusually large import of iron and railway material. The export business in our two leading staples, raw cotton, and cotton twist and yarn, is being kept going, though not so briskly as was the case last year. The former commodity goes mainly to Japan, and the latter to China, but there is a better demand for twist and yarn on the Continent. The enquiry how the supply of this staple can be kept fairly large in view of the great diminution in production in Bombay in consequence of the absence of hands, receives a partial answer from the new feature which characterises these exports at the present time. The up-country mills which usually find their principal support locally, are for the time being largely taking the place of the Bombay mills in the matter of foreign indents. A good part of the twist and yarn shipped from the port is received from the mofussil, this being a result of the very exceptional circumstances which prevail here. The year which closed on Wednesday shows a much smaller deficit in the revenue of the Port Trust than might have been expected from the large amount of revenue that remains to be collected for the undelivered goods lying in the warehouses. The deficit will entail no enhancement of the dues levied by the Trustees, since it can be readily met from the handsome Reserve Fund set aside to meet unexpected misfortunes like that to which Bombay has been face to face during the last six months. It is a good augury for the immediate future of our commerce, that after careful enquiry among business men the authorities of the Trust have come to the conclusion that without resort to additional imposts, the deficit on the working of the year just commenced will not exceed half-a-lakh of rupees, this being equal to one per cent. of the annual revenue. It is anticipated that the deficiencies which will undoubtedly characterise the first half of the year will be largely made up during the second six months. The fact that experts whose duty it is to watch the signs of the times commercially speaking, are looking forward with some confidence to a revival of the trade a few months hence, should be noted by those who are inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation. There can be no doubt that when the epidemic has been got under the great recuperative powers possessed by a city with the natural advantages of Bombay will soon begin to assert themselves.

THE sum of Rs. 1,83,752 has been locally subscribed to the Famine Fund, and the Central Committee in Calcutta has remitted Rs. 8,43,750 to Bombay. This makes a total available for disbursement in the Presidency of no less than Rs. 10,27,502. The estimates of requirements prepared by the Collectors of the affected districts amount to Rs. 10,48,000. These estimates were, of course, based on the supposition that Bombay would receive its proportionate share of the general funds, and they by no means exhaust the possibilities of welcome succour. As the Central Fund has now risen to over one crore and six lakhs, and the distress in Bombay on the basis of the number in receipt of State relief is about 12 per cent. of the whole, this Presidency could usefully dispose of any further allotment which it may be found possible to make from Calcutta. The amount that has been obtained, so far, will be of incalculable value in supplementing State relief. We are glad to learn that more than one-half of it is to go to the last of the four main objects to which it can be devoted, under the scheme of the Government of India,—assisting poor cultivators to retain occupancy of their plots after the famine is over. The importance from an economic point of view of such assistance cannot well be overstated.

DR. JOHN POLLEN, I. C. S., has taken so active a share in the work connected with plague suppression that the public will regret to learn that, owing to recurring attacks of fever, he has upon medical advice applied for and obtained leave, and proceeds by to-day's mail to England. His departure at the present juncture is to be regretted, but it will not interfere with the work connected with the improvement of the dwellings in Bombay. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, in conjunction with Dr. Kirtikar, decided whether the dwellings they inspect are unfit for habitation and whether they are to be destroyed, or are capable of improvement. Upon their report the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, asks the Collector of Bombay to fix a day to assess the value of the condemned property, the basis of assessment being the present worth of the material. Seeing that such a large area of the city is to be placed under this scrutiny, and remembering that the number of houses in the town and island is 35,000, it is manifestly a physical impossibility for the Executive Engineer who has other duties to perform, to get through the work for several years to come. An additional staff should be provided for the purpose, if the work is to aid in stamping out the plague and prevent its recurrence.

TELEGRAPHIC intimation has been received in Bombay, of the death of Mrs. W. E. Hart, wife of the late Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. The sad occurrence which took place on Sunday last, at Eastbourne, was the result of acute pneumonia.

SIR WILLIAM H. RATTIGAN, Advocate-General Punjab Court, and Lady Rattigan arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, and have been staying at the Apollo Hotel. They leave by to-day's mail steamer. Lord Henry Grosvenor and Mr. Kinnard also proceed home by to-day's mail. They are at present staying at the Government House. Amongst the other passengers who leave by to-day's mail are the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, Sir Henry Tichborn, Colonel R. W. Prideaux, Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. Justice Parsons, of the Bombay High Court, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. K. M. Chatfield, and others.

THE Marine Court Martial into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Royal Indian Marine ship Warren Hastings commenced, yesterday, at the Government Dockyard. The court was presided over by Captain Falle assisted by four members. There were three accused, Commander E. Holland, Lieutenant J. Walker, and L. W. G. Windham, who were charged with negligently and by default suffered the vessel to be stranded, and totally lost on the 14th of January last off Saint Phillipe, on the South Coast of the Island of Reunion. Lieutenant Walker, the Navigating Officer, and Lieutenant Wyndham, the officer of the watch, were first examined by Captain Chandler, who represented the Royal Indian Marine and cross-examined Commander Holland. Their evidence showed that the night in question was cloudy and rainy, and that the land was not seen before or even after the vessel struck. The charts were in order, and the compass showed that they kept clear of the land. A squall had struck the ship before she actually stranded. The reporters were placed at a disadvantage as the back of the speakers was turned to them, and it was very difficult to hear what took place. The enquiry will be resumed, this morning, (Saturday) at 10 o'clock.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, leaves for Poona to-day (Saturday) afternoon to take charge of his new appointment as a first class Magistrate in the District of Poona. During his absence the work of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate will be divided amongst other Presidency Magistrates.

THE Municipal Commissioner has addressed a letter to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, pointing out that owing to the depletion of the Municipal balances from plague operations and loss of revenue, the sum required for the purchase of the site of the Bai Dinbai Hall, namely Rs. 1,40,956, will not be available until one or other of the pending loans has been taken up about December. The Commissioner, therefore, requests Government in the interim to place the site at the disposal of the Corporation pending payment for the same, which will be effected before the close of the official year 1897-98. He points out the necessity of the work being proceeded with as, in the event of the decease of Bai Dinbai, the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of this munificent gift might be lost.

THE steamer Armenia of the Anchor Line, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, under the command of Captain J. W. Shanklin, experienced bad weather in the English Channell and Bay of Biscay. She left Glasgow on the 16th and called at Manchester and Liverpool, leaving the latter port on the 28th February. On the 2nd March she met with cyclonic weather with hurricane force, from south-west and west and north-west, which continued for three days, the sea running mountainous high and the vessel pitching and rolling heavily, light wood work on the deck and two boats were damaged. After that fine weather was experienced only a light notherly monsoon being encountered in the Indian Ocean.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writing from Rio Grande do Sul, on January 29th and referring to the intention of the Brazilian Government to lease the State railway in pursuance of their economical policy, says:—"I hear of a French, a Belgian and a German syndicate to bid for the leasing of the railways, but no word of any English syndicate The more the pity, especially as the Germans are superseding the British all over the country. Formerly, I first arrived in this country in 1859, English import houses were established throughout in all the principal sea-coast towns. Now the reverse is the case—the English houses closed, and German in their stead. Look at the shipping trade. Here there are two lines of German steamers direct from Hamburg. They bring goods from every part of the world, even from the United States. They even go to Cardiff to load coal and patent fuel for the railway companies here. This trade was formerly in Lamport and Holt's hands, but they have let the Germans get ahead. It is humiliating for a Britisher to see all this. Of course, if the German syndicate (Krupp, I believe, at the head) gets the lease of the railways, you may imagine what a tremendous impulse it will give to German trade and German influence in Brazil, and look at the advantages German engineers, mechanics, and workmen will gain by being appointed to their several posts."

HERR BORNHARDT, who has been acting temporarily as Administrator of German East Africa since the death of Baron von Else, passed through Blantyre, British Central Africa, on his road to the coast, and was entertained by Mr. Bettesworth Piggott, the British Consular Judge. Herr Bornhardt has made large discoveries of good coal in the vicinity of the Songwee and Kivira rivers and elsewhere, and he is also of opinion that on the high plateaux, which are of great altitude, Europeans could perfectly well cultivate the soil. There are immense quantities of native cattle near the Lake districts, and they do remarkably well on these plateaux.

NEWS has been received in London of the death of Professor Carl Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the eldest son of the composer. References to him are frequent in Mendelssohn's correspondence. Carl, the son, was quite young when his father died, and although an amateur musician, he never took up the art as a profession. He died at the age of fifty-nine, at Brugg, in Switzerland, where he was staying during the winter for the benefit of his health.

THE reports for 1896 of the Boards of Visitors upon the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, have just been issued. Of the Sandhurst cadets as inspected on parade the Board of Visitors note that their appearance was "fine drawn"—owing, it was explained to the board, to a number of the cadets having been just before in training for a long distance race—although some doubt was raised whether the real cause was not recent prevalence of influenza at Sandhurst. At the same time, the board expressed the opinion that the curriculum at Sandhurst, "what between the variety of subjects and the frequent changes of dress, may be described as a constant rush," and they state that they were "distinctly and unfavourably impressed with the cadets' appearance." Fault is found, moreover, with "the number of hours devoted to parade drills." The board recommends also that the riding school lessons should begin earlier in the Sandhurst course. The average height of the Sandhurst cadets is given at 5ft. 9in., and their average age 19·92 years; the average height of the Woolwich cadets as 5ft 8½ in., and their average age 19·5 years. The Board of Visitors, as at Sandhurst, recommend that at Woolwich the course of riding should begin earlier in the cadets course, complaints are made in the cases of both institutions of the inferior quality of the gas, supplied in the case of Woolwich by a company, in the case of Sandhurst by the Government.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH MOUNTAIN BATTERY FOR CRETE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Great Britain is sending a Mountain Battery and one hundred and eighty gunners to Crete.

THE PROPOSED BLOCKADE.

The extension of the blockade to the Greek coasts will probably require an increase in the foreign squadrons.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TURKS FROM CRETE.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Powers were doing their utmost to accelerate the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, but it was impossible until the European forces were available to replace them.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S DESPATCH.

Lord George Hamilton's despatch to the Viceroy on the Venereal question is generally approved of.

THE SHIFTY POLICY OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Powers can decide nothing without laborious negotiations, and hence the constant delays and changes of purpose.

Russia agrees to send more troops to Crete but Austria declines, and Germany so far has sent none and only one cruiser.

FAMILY GATHERING AT COPENHAGEN TO DISCUSS MATTERS.

The Dowager Czarina, who is at Copenhagen, will join a family Council there to discuss the best course to be pursued by the King of Greece.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP PLUNKET.

The death is announced of the Most Revd. Wm. C. Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin.

BETTING ON THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

APRIL 2.

The latest betting on the University Boat Race is 7 to 2 against Oxford.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

NO SIGNS OF ACUTE DISTRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, APRIL 2.

H. E. the Governor arrived here during the night, leaving his saloon at 6 o'clock this morning. He was met on the platform by Mr. Woodburn, the Collector, and other local officials.

Accompanied by the Commissioner, his Excellency drove through Bhingur and then across country to Kappurwady, where as a relief work a dam is being built across the nullah to the high ground on the east. About 750 persons are now at work, but it is expected that the undertaking will afford employment for eight or nine thousand later on.

The camps were well pitched and comfortable, and the people showed no signs of acute distress. His Excellency is expected to visit the Remount Depot this afternoon, leaving for Poona to-morrow morning.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, APRIL 2.

Military Works Department.—Major Barnet, Royal Engineers, is attached to Mhow Division, Military Works, until he avails himself of the furlough granted to him in Command Order, No. 155, dated 12th March, 1897.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Forster, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England in the last Transport of the season 1896-97, in anticipation of the expiration of the tenure of his appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, on the 22nd proximo. Captain Forster will travel at public expense.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Major Foster, 1st Field Battery, and Major Templer, 5th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Joffcoat, 16th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to S. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office, Quarter-Master Thorne, on promotion from Sergeant-Major, 2nd Border Regiment, is directed to proceed to England and join the 3rd Battalion. He will travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Major Foster, 1st Field Battery, from 3rd April to 3rd August 1897, on urgent private affairs, out of India.

Royal Artillery—Captain Gordon, 22nd Field Battery, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India.

1st Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant Colonel Elliot, 4 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

7th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon-Major Jevis, 6 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

12th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Schneider, 3 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 41 new cases and 5 deaths in the city to-day. The total mortality was 43.

In the Special Plague Hospital 23 were admitted; 7 discharged, and 19 died, leaving 210 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital three were admitted; two died, and 23 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 6 were admitted; one died, and 53 are under treatment. The Military Search Parties resumed their operations in the city, where 4,192 houses were searched and four plague cases and two corpses discovered. One was discovered by the lime-washing party; 42 houses were fumigated, and 70 houses limewashed.

The Municipal Medical Inspectors discovered ten cases; while the Search Party, under Lieutenant Moore, discovered the corpse of a Brahmin opposite the Municipal Office. The house was locked, the inmates having gone away during the night.

In the Cantonment three cases were discovered, one of which was near the Council Hall.

The Cantonment Segregation Camp was recently enlarged. In the camp there are now seven Parsis, forty Hindus, and five Mahomedans.

The Parsee Hospital is now rapidly finishing and will be ready for use in a couple of days. The site chosen is just below the Tower of Silence.

General Nairne, with his Staff, arrived early this morning. The train was late owing to detention at Kalyan. Two more cases were detected on the Railway station, leaving for Dhond, and sent to the Plague Hospital.

Fire broke out this morning in the city in the Vetal Peith, in a house belonging to a Marwadi, who has gone away to his native country. The Military Search Parties doing duty there immediately proceeded to the scene. Meanwhile, the Municipal fire engines arrived, and the Sappers and Miners, and other soldiers went over the roof, thus bringing the fire under control.

The damage is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

THE EPIDEMIC AT SUKKUR.

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

The number of cases of plague which occurred in Sukkur from the 21st February to date is 172, of which 122 proved fatal—this in a population of 29,400.

Up to the 21st ultimo the most cases and deaths recorded in one day were 7 and 5. On the 21st the returns showed 17 cases and 6 death; on the 22nd 22 and 18; and on the 23rd 16 and 23.

The outbreak of the pestilence has created quite a panic here, and the place is now in a perfect state of dislocation. Grain dealers and shopkeepers who usually number three-fourths of the population, have all left for other parts of Sindh.

To prevent the importation of the plague into Quetta, no kind of intermediate booking will be allowed beyond Jacobabad.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived, this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 2nd April.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

THE correspondents who correct a writer, especially a novelist, are of various kinds. There is the scornful kind—bitter and sarcastic. There is the righteously angry kind, who wants to know how long this mischievous nonsense is to go on. There is the earful kind, who would not believe that such a thing could have been said by one whom he has long revered. There is the religious kind, who prays that the writer may be forgiven but doubts. There is also the muddle-headed kind, who takes a sentiment belonging to a character and supposes it to belong to the writer. There are other kinds, but these are the chief. Thus, I once presented a Socialist who, wonderful to relate, talked after the manner of a Socialist. I received a letter from a clergyman in the country, complaining of my Socialist views. I pointed out that my character would insist on speaking as he thought; that, being a Soci list, he could notchoose but present Socialistic ideas. Was my ecclesiastical friend convinced? Not a bit. "No," said the Rev. Mr. Muddlehead, "I can see very easily through your tricks and your pretences. You are only preaching your own vile and abominable doctrines!" As it is with novels so it is with the Voice. Every week brings a remonstrance or a confirmation—sometimes a dozen. My friends, I like it—I really like it—even when, as happened the other day, an indignant (but anonymous) writer concluded by saying—"There! I haven't patience! Pay the Postage!" I paid it meekly. It is better to be read and abused than never to be read at all.

I return to Miss Frances Low's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, which I am pleased to see the subject of a paper in the *Spectator*, a journal which is sometimes capable of refusing to admit correction and protest when false or misleading charges have been made in its columns, and can yet at other times show a true sense of honour and of justice. Readers of these columns will remember, perhaps, a statement which I was compelled to make as regards the *Spectator* and myself two months ago. However, here we have only to do with Miss Frances Low. I wish to take up one point only—that of the Girls' School mistress. The salary offered to her by one company or association for educating girls, is according to Miss Low, £80 or £90 a year, rising to £110 a year as a maximum. One teacher, after some years' service, was drawing £85 a year; another, as much as £60 a year. As I shall show directly, there is only one word in the English language which can express the conduct of companies or private persons who offer highly skilled, highly educated, highly trained women, for the most responsible, the most delicate and difficult work, this miserable wage. That word is ugly, but it is here applied with justice. It is sweating. I believe—but I may be wrong—that when the Girls' High School Company was formed the shareholders proposed to be contented with 4 per cent.—I should like further information on this point. I should also like further information on the pay of the head mistress, the cost of the central office, and the excuses which the committee of any school company may be able to advance for sweating their teachers. In a school, above all places, there ought to be no sweating. The teachers should be in material case if they are to do their work efficiently. Besides, I can see no excuse for sweating. If the fees are not sufficient for proper living pay, the fees must be raised. In every public school for boys a young fellow, fresh from the University, begins with £100 or £150 a year, together with board and lodging, and the chance of private pupils. He rises to a very handsome salary indeed, even if he does not, as some do, get a boarding house. Why, in the name of common justice, should women who teach be paid less than men who teach? They do not teach worse than men; they are no whit inferior to the average assistant master in attainments or in scholarship. Why should any committee be allowed solemnly to meet and solemnly to elect to a post in their school a scholar and a student of the highest kind at a salary which they would never dream of offering to a young man, a wrangler, or a first-class classic? How, again, is it possible for a body of men—or men and women—who know what the expenses of living are, to look each other in the face while they deliberately condemn an unfortunate girl to hard work, which requires good food, on a wretched and inadequate £60 a year? Not one of this body would, by himself, and as one individual, dare to commit an act of cruelty so terrible. You doubt the cruelty? I will show you directly. Meantime, remember that teachers are for the most part gentlewomen accustomed at least to a sufficiency of food and to a certain standard of comfort. I say that, for the individual member of committee, his conscience would not suffer him to pass such a sentence. Yet, as a member of committee, he tramples on conscience, justice, pity, honour; he becomes a slave-driver; he condemns a scholar and a gentlewoman to a most miserable wage, which would barely keep body and soul together, in return for the hardest and longest day's work that can be demanded of any woman. He takes a young, strong, and healthy woman and condemns her to a youth of privation; a middle age of neuralgia; and an old age of starvation. What Christians we are!

I am now going to show you why I call it cruelty of the most terrible kind. I take one case set forth by Miss Frances Low. A lady who writes her history tells Miss Low that she had to live for "many years"—for "many years"—on £60 a year. Think of the long, long years of continued privation and pinch on £60 a year, in return for teaching a class of fifty-six girls—fifty six girls!—from nine in the morning till 4.30 in the afternoon, with two hours of preparation in the evening! What does this salary mean? It means £1. 3s. 1d. a week, or 3s. 3½d. a day, or not quite 4½d. an hour. It was less, really, because these flinty-hearted taskmasters insisted on the girl dining at the school five days in the week and charging her 9d. for her dinner! Of course, outside she could have dined for a great deal less. Why, a chop and a potato cost no more than 4d. prepared at home. They mulcted her, therefore, of 5d. a day out of that miserable stipend! How did she spend her vast income? Her one room cost her 6s. a week; washing 1s. 6d.; firing and light on an average 2s.; stamps, paper, &c., 6d.; dinner at the school for five days, 3s. 9d.; for the other two days, say 10d.; breakfast, tea, and supper, 3s. 5d., leaving 5s. 1d. a week, according to my reckoning, for anything else. That is to say, about 9d. a day. First of all, she must be dressed reputably; is it possible to do that on £10 a year? Boots and gloves must be provided, as well as hat, bonnet, jacket, frocks, and things. Let us say only £8 a year, which means 5¼d. a day out of her 9d. She has then 3¾d. a day left. She has to pay, she says, for the omnibus to and from the school—say a penny fare each way. There remains 1¾d., which she wants for the doctor. It is part of the penal sentence pronounced upon this young lady that the hard work and the low food keep her always ill. It makes one long for the quicksilver mines of Siberia for an agreeable change. What is left for the other things that are necessaries as much as boots? What about books, change of air, music, library subscription, a seat in church, going to see friends, fruit, picture galleries, and all the thousand and one things which some of us take day by day without thinking of their cost at all? The little luxuries are part of life if we would keep well. Think what life means without them. And for these things—nothing—nothing—nothing Oh! good committee! Oh! holy committee! And they say that such sweating—was I not right to call it terrible?—goes on everywhere. This girl taught fifty-six girls for 3s. 3½d. a day; that is not quite three farthings a day for every girl—say a penny a day, counting in the holidays. This means £1, 10s. 5d. a year for tuition fees. But, if I remember aright, the tuition fee of a girls' high school is at least £12 a year? Who gets the odd £10 10s? One of the first things that must be done by the National Bureau for working woman must be to get the question of sweated teachers—sweated whether by individuals or by public companies—completely examined, ascertained, and, if necessary, exposed. There are many forms of iniquity carried on in the world with impunity for want of exposure. Let us do our best to drag to the light what may be carelessness; or want of thought; or bad method; but may be the most abominable wickedness. Whatever it is, it means a sentence of penal servitude, and worse, when we condemn a young scholar to a lifetime spent in teaching all day long, and living on 3s. 3½d. a day, year in year out, without reprieve; without joy or change; while youth wears itself out; and the most ardent student gives up study in despair; and long years of privation and work drag down the soul until the aspirations and the generous thoughts of youth are killed and life is robbed of happiness and of hope. Sixty pounds a year! Three shillings and three pence halfpenny a day! Oh! brave committee! Oh! tender and pitiful gentlemen! May you be rewarded for your soft and tender hearts! May your own daughters—but no! let not the sins of the fathers be visited on those innocent girls.

In history I like best to concern myself with the little things—the things unworthy of the dignity of history. Give me the manners and customs of the people; let me see them at dinner; let me watch them drinking in a tavern—my rude forefathers, how you did drink at the tavern! let me listen to their songs. There is, for instance, as I have just discovered, a little explanation of the case and frequency with which rebellions, insurrections, and civil wars were got up. Everybody must have remarked how little trouble it took in the fifteenth century, for instance, to organise a rising and get together an army. A passage in Caxton seems to suggest one reason for the case with which it was done. Remember that people who speak different languages never really belong to one country. They may have to pretend, but they are not really of the same nation. Caxton says that the English which is spoken in one shire "varyeth from another," and gives an illustration which certainly explains the divergence. A ship outward bound to Zealand was delayed off the North Foreland. A merchant on board went ashore and, entering a house, asked the good wife for eggs. "She answered that she could speak no French. And the merchaunt was angry, for he also coude speak no Frenche; but wolde have new egges, and she understood hym not, and thenne at last another said that he wolde have eeyren; thenne the good wyf sayd that she understode him." The Kentish woman then did not understand the Londoner; so the Northumbrian could not understand the Norfolk man; nor could the Fen man understand the Devonshire man. All were therefore potential enemies of each other; a strong King kept them together; when they rose it was not brother against brother as it seems to us, but stranger against stranger; foe against foe. Where a common language prevails the old feeling of hostility between strangers who cannot understand one another vanishes. Formerly the men of Kent marched upon the men of Surrey; no matter why they did so; they were going to fight another people, who speech they could not understand. It was a survival of the time when the country was filled with petty kings always making war against each other. The feeling of civil war; of a fratricidal war; had not yet been introduced. I do not believe that in the Wars of the Roses there was any such sense of brother fighting brother.

I had always understood—I forget why—that the final reconquest of this island by the Welsh and the recovery of their ancient kingdom was to be preceded and accompanied by the return of King Arthur. Well, there is at least one different reading. It is not Arthur who is to return, but King Cadwallader, who is not so well known by the Sassenach. King Arthur, it appears, is better off where he is than if he were to return to earth. Now, Cadwallader, having been defeated and forced to fly, was making preparation for another fleet, with which he was going to invade Britannia once more, and, if possible, wrest her from the hated Saxon grasp. He was, however, ordered by a "loud voice," which he preceived to be the voice of an angel, to desist from these preparations; to abandon all hope of reconquering the country; to retreat to Rome; there to enter into a monastery. He was further assured that he would before long die: that he would be immediately afterwards canonized. This was a comfortable prophecy, as comfortable as ever came to luckless monarch. But this was not all. Cadwallader was further assured that, as a reward for the fervency of their faith, the Britons would recover their country when the time came; but that in order to do so it would be necessary, first, that they should get possession of Cadwallader's relics, and, next, that they should recover those relics which, during the long struggle with the Saxons, they had concealed. I know nothing of Welsh literature, but I should like to know if there is any mention of Cadwallader as a Saint, and if anything is said or remembered about the hasty concealment of relics because the Saxons were upon them. Particularly, I wish for information as to St. King Cadwallader's relics, because, if I can find out where they are, I will steal them and bury them to prevent that reconquest by the Welsh.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 25.

THIS week may be considered the beginning of the season in Simla. Undeterred by all that has been said and written concerning the advisability of foregoing in this year of distress the annual migration of the Government to the hills, it is to take place as usual—has already commenced, indeed, and that earlier than usual. On Saturday last, the younger Ladies Bruce arrived, with their governess, and the members of the Viceroy's Staff; and by the end of this week, his Excellency himself will be here, and the Government offices are to open in Simla next week. Already numbers of fresh arrivals are daily appearing on the Mall, and swell domestics of all grades and shades of self-importance are multiplying and magnifying themselves everyday.

The winter has been rather a lively one. The Amateur Dramatic Club have given very good monthly performances during the dull season, which appeared to be highly appreciated; and the Winter Amusement Club, with their frequent dances and variety entertainments and rinking gymkhanas, winding up with a large picnic and dance at "Windsor Castle" (kindly lent for the occasion by the Vakil of Kashmir), have made things gay for those whose tastes run in such directions. For daily diversion the skating rink, and tea and badminton thrice weekly, at the United Service Club, have provided constant opportunities for social intercourse. The winter gaieties have now been over for about a fortnight, and the summer ones have not yet begun, and the interval is being filled up with afternoon tea-parties innumerable, with the usual concomitant amount of gossip and small talk. Various public works have been going on all through the winter. The road outside the Town Hall has been taken up, and new piles fixed, and the roadway re-laid; a porch has been built to the Gaiety Theatre; the new Municipal offices have been gradually growing, and are now being hurried forward to secure completion in time; a good deal of macadamising of roads is being done, or prepared for, and, besides, not a little private house-building and alteration is going on in different parts of the station. The winter has been not a severe one, but we are comforted by the assurance that there has been snow and rainfall enough to place us beyond the danger of water scarcity this season, if only the monsoon does its part. But the Municipality are contemplating the construction of a new reservoir at the cost, I believe, of 2½ lakhs of rupees. It has been a fairly healthy winter, too, and although food-stuffs have been dear—flour has been as high as 6 seers to the Rupee, and whole chunna 8 seers to the Rupee,—and those out of employment or engaged on ill-paid work have had a hard time of it, there has been no real scarcity or general distress.

But over the prospect of the coming season the thoughtful observer cannot but see the shadow of the possible incursion of the dreaded bubonic plague. The Municipal Committee appear to be quite alive to their responsibilities in the matter; and several weeks ago a special gang of sweepers was told off to cleanse and lime-wash the various bazaars in the station, and instructions were issued to private house-holders to do the same thing in their respective compounds. The new distillery buildings were set apart for quarantine and hospital purposes, if required; and application was made to the Deputy Commissioner, inquiring what was being done to provide for the medical inspection of travellers at Kalka. More recently they have distributed in Simla English and vernacular copies of a circular, drawn up by the Punjab Government, giving full and clear instructions about the disease, both for recognising it and for dealing with it, as regards treatment, segregation, disinfection, disposal of the dead, notification, and action on receiving report of it. When no answer was received from the Deputy Commissioner to the letter of enquiry about medical inspection at the railway terminus, the Municipal Committee communicated with the Punjab Government on the subject, and received an assurance that a Native assistant surgeon should be posted at Kalka as soon as the necessary sheds were ready. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at this arrangement, as likely to prove inefficient in working; for it was not to be expected that Europeans, ladies especially, would submit to examination and detention by a Native inspector. So very wisely the Punjab Government appointed a European medical officer to Kalka, reinforced more recently, I hear, by a female inspector; so it is to be hoped that the inspection will be carried out thoroughly and efficiently, and at the same time will impose the minimum of hardship and inconvenience upon travellers. But this provision, unfortunately, gives no promised security against the entrance of the plague. The population of Simla swells during the season from some 6,000 or 7,000, its winter level, to nearly 40,000, so that it receives an increment of some 30,000 souls or more, and this year the station is expected to be unusually full; and only a portion of these will pass inspection at Kalka. Of the rest, a large proportion come from the hill States, which may be taken as safe for the present, though they are in no way protected. But there are other routes across the hills by which natives can come to Simla without any check, and notably one from Dehra Doon to Dagshai, which is said to be much frequented in the season. Now we hear that the plague has entered Dehra Doon, and that several fatal cases have occurred there—having probably been conveyed from Saharanpur, where it has been established for some time; so it is most important that measures for inspection and detention should be taken at Dagshai, and we do not yet hear that this has been done. Should the disease billet itself in Simla, with its crowded Native quarters and comparatively cool, damp climate, the worst results may be anticipated.

HERE is an account of the life of an American soldier as it appears in the columns of the *Militar Wochenblat*. Recruits from Germany should be plentiful. For breakfast, for instance, he gets ham, omelet; potatoes, butter, bread, and coffee, complete; for dinner, soup, roast meat, two kinds of vegetables, salad, bread, butter, and coffee; in summer, iced tea; supper, cold meat, jam, potatoes, salad, tomatoes, biscuits, bread, butter, and tea. The programme is varied daily; there are no portions, and a man can have as much as he likes. Every kind of recreation is provided. There are no arbitrary punishments; every offence has a code penalty. If a man gets drunk, he is merely kept in arrest until he is sober. There are no unpleasant duties to perform, and the men are not kept in isolated forts. The term of service is three years, and a man can purchase his discharge at any time. After thirty years' service he gets three-quarters pay as pension, with allowance in lieu of clothes and lodging.

THE United States Navy Estimates for 1897 show an increase of £653,000 on a total of £6,480,000. The dissatisfaction with the new ships, however, continues. In a storm off Cape Hatteras the Indiana's heavy gun turrets were noticed to move, and the ship returned to port. On examination the constructors reported that the movement was due to the elasticity of the steel, but their statement meets with some incredulity.

THE REBUILDING OF BOMBAY.

THE QUESTION OF WAYS AND MEANS.

DR. JOHN POLLEN and Mr. Playford Reynolds, M.I.C.E., the Joint Commissioners for the purpose of valuing condemned houses, have addressed the following letter to the President of the Plague Committee.

Sir,—In laying before you the accompanying letter from Mr. R. A. Willis, of Bombay, we would offer the following remarks :—

(1) The letter deals with the important question of raising money with a view to rebuilding parts of Bombay. This work from the necessities of the case must be undertaken at an early date. But how to proceed with the least inconvenience to vested interests is a most important question. People must clearly be provided with new houses before they can be evicted from the old, otherwise over-crowding will be intensified, and it is evident that reduction of present and prevention of future over-crowding can only to be secured by the prompt provision of sufficient and suitable house-accommodation. This most desirable consummation, it seems hardly necessary to point out, can only be attained by the erection, in the first instance of new houses and chawls on open sites near existing railway stations to the north of the thickly populated parts of the city, or elsewhere on available open spaces. The object of placing the new structures near the stations is to enable tenants of these houses to make easy use of Railway communication to go to and come from their work daily. Dock labourers and mill-hands on the eastern side of Bombay would naturally select houses to live in near such stations as Parel, Dadar, &c., on the G. I. P. Railway; and workmen on the west side of the island would select places near stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. For the conveyance of these people workmen's trains might be run daily morning and evening at reduced fares as in London.

(2) The chawls for these people should, in our opinion, have a ground floor and several upper floors; and for access of light and ventilation they should be built round a central chouk (square or rectangle), in the middle of which should be tap and a bathing pavement, the sullage water being carried off by open drains. The buildings should have a central passage and rooms on each side with ridge ventilation in the roof for the top floor and openings in lower floors high in the inner walls to allow of perflation of air through the rooms into the passages whence, through floor gratings, it would pass upward. Between each rectangular chawl and the next there should be roads, not narrow gullies, at least 12 feet wide; and a road 15 or 20 feet wide at the back of each line of chawls. At intervals, at the backs of chawls, there should be yards for stacking metal and for parking municipal carts, &c., These necessities of Municipal Administration are now often accommodated, to the grave inconvenience of the public on the public roads.

(3) All stables and coach-houses should have at least one story above the ground floor; syces, victoria drivers, and others could be accommodated on these upper floors; the horses and carriages being stabled on the ground floor. The limiting height of each stable might be made 8 or 9 feet instead of 12 feet, as at present required, we understand, by the authorities.

(4) With regard to the proposal to give a guarantee of 2½ per cent. with a moiety of profits over that percentage to the concessionnaire and to the Corporation, respectively, this seems to us worthy of favourable consideration. Such an arrangement would not only attract capital, but would bring in a large revenue to the Municipality; and if the Corporation could see their way to establish a Sinking Fund, they might, in course of above 50 years, become large house-owners and succeed to the whole of the profits of the undertaking. It may not, however, be desirable that the Corporation should become house-owners to this large extent, and Mr. Willis' suggestion that the company should provide their own Sinking Fund is attractive, as we assume they would do so by selling properties to local capitalists. The whole of the profits from rents would thus eventually remain in this country, a very desirable result. It is doubtless at the same time to be desired that local capitalists should form limited liability companies to carry out building operations, but the prompt acquisition of so large a sum as three crores of rupees, which is, what Mr. Willis anticipates, can be raised without difficulty in the London market, would go long way towards the early solution of the question of rebuilding Bombay

(5) We have referred above only to the building of houses and chawls on open ground outside the city proper or on available open spaces inside, the object being to relieve congested quarters first. When a certain measure of relief has thus been afforded new streets, laid out on a well-considered plan for the whole city, could be cut through over-crowded areas to the benefit of all without causing serious inconvenience to any one.

JOHN POLLEN,
PLAYFORD REYNOLDS,
On Special Duty.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, Captain R. F. Brisco, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs F C and child
Angus, Miss
Armstrong, Mr S and Mrs
Adamson, Miss
Anderson, Miss
Adam, Capt, A D C
Anderson, Mr A
Anderson, Mrs and Miss
Abbs, Mr H C
Aylmer, Lt Col H
Andrews, Mrs F H
Anderson, Mr F C
Brown, Rev J G, Mrs, 2 children and 2 infants
Bond, Maj and Mrs
Bond, Miss
Bedford, Mrs and child
Brown, Mr R
Bogle, Lieut J S
Bomber, Mr M K
Barnard, Miss E H
Bull, Mr R
Bowden, Mrs
Bennand, Mr A
Balfour, Mr T
Birney, Miss
Burg, Mr Rantan
Bence, Miss
Barran, Miss Duff Master
Bowichre, Maj
Cobb, Mr W H
Cuffe, Mrs
Cooke, Professor
Collingridge, Mr H
Chetwood, Mrs and Miss
Chinnery, Miss E S
Charles, sir
Cameron, Mr W L, Mrs, child and infant
Cadell, Maj H F, Mrs, and child
Campion Mrs
Cuming, Mrs J H
Cox, Mr A F
Clibborn, Lieut Col J and Mrs
Carstairs, Mrs and Miss
Currie, Miss
Chetfield, Mr K M
Clarke, Miss
Christeansen, Miss
Curri, Major J M
Carr, Mrs
Davis, Mr and Mrs
Danks, Mr H
Duffs, Mr J
Doans, Mr R R
Denban, Mr
Dimmock, Mrs
Daly, Mrs and Miss
Ewart, Capt
Fenton, 2 Misses
Fenton, 2 Masters
Findon, Mr and Mrs
Farra, Miss
Falcon, Capt R W, Mrs and 2 children
Fisher, Mr C P
Faunce, Mrs R de L
Farran, Lady, 3 children and infants
Flewer, Mr W
Fulton, Mr Justice
Furis, Mrs W B
Ferrard, Mr, child and infant
Farmer, Major and Mrs F C
FitzMaurice, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Falconer, Mrs
Fisher, Mrs
Froom, Miss
Farran Lady, 3 children and maid
Friedheir, Mr H
Graham, Miss and sister
Gay, Miss
Gibs, Mr A H
Grant, Mr W and Mrs
Glasgow, Mrs and 3 children
Gorden, M D C
Guyor, Mr
Greves, Mr and Mrs R S
Giffered, Mrs
Haig, Mrs T W, child and infant
Henderson, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Hodge, Mr E H
Hallett, Col Hughes
Hill, Miss
Harris, G Mr
Hathaway, Mr, Mrs and child
Hosking, Mr F
Haig-Brown, Mr W A
Hoskyns, Lt Col, R E
Hoorblicher, Mr O G
Horne, Miss C L
Hurse, Mr H
Hooper, Lieut R
Huddlestone, Mr A and infant
Hodges, Mr and Mrs
Iyer, Mr F G Subramanial
Inverarity, Mr and Mrs J D
Jackson, Mr G J
Jackson, Mrs
Jackson, Miss
Jackson, Master
Jardine, Mr J B
Jones, Miss
Jackes, Mr A S
Kelly, Mrs F H and child
Keirnander, Mrs, and child
Kennard, Mrs
Kirkpatrick, Capt W
Kendall, Mr R H
Kerr, Mr and Mrs
Law, Col V E and Mrs
Leslie, Mr R
Lawrence, Rev J F
Langford, Miss
Lang, Capt E B
Lawler, Mrs Johnstone
Logh, Mr D M
MacLaughter, Mrs J
Mackenzie, Col
Mozmordar Mr B J
Marshall, Mrs
Magor, Mr R
Mackenzie, Mrs & 2 children
Macpherson, Lieut Col D
Miller, Mr J
Miller, Mr C D
Mackey, Mrs
Mushett, Mr J and 2 children
Mendes, Mr M
Morron, Mr W B
MacLaughlin, Dr J
Maynard, Mr M and Mrs
McArthur, Mrs
Murray, Mr R G
Moore, Hon C H, and Valet
Murray, Mr A
Middleton, Mr and Mrs J S
McLeod, Genl D J
Newell, Mr
Osborne, Mr, Mrs & 3 children
Ommaney, Capt G S and Mrs
Porter, Mr L and Mrs
Parry, Mrs and 2 children
Phipps, Mrs
Peart, Miss
Partridge, Mr W R, Mrs infant and 2 children
Paton, Mr Negel
Parsen, Mr James
Preston, Miss
Peyton, Mrs and child
Plumptree, Mr
Power, Mr and Mrs
Plunkett, Mrs
Plunkett, Miss
Phayre, Mrs, inft and ayah
Pasley, Mr, Mrs and infant
Reed, Mrs A J
Ramsden, Miss
Reilly, Surg Maj E W
Rattigan, Sir W and Lady
Renfont, Mr W and Mrs
Revi, Rev, Dr D and child
Rountree, Rev H, Mrs and child
Rose, Mr A
Robertson, Mr, Mrs and inft
Rivaz, Mrs and Miss
Rose, Mr C E
Read, Capt, C C
Robertson, Mr F S
Richards, Master
Russell, Mrs L
Stagg, Mr G A, Mrs, infant and 2 children
Sullivan, Mrs
Stewart, Surg Lieut Col A K and Mrs
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Sidey, Mr J and Mrs
Strongways, Capt H S F
Sayce, Maj C E and Miss
Stewart, Capt J G and Mrs
Swinley, Genl and Mrs
Saunders, Mr and Mrs J, and children
Starky, Mr W B
Silcock, Mr and Mrs
Strack, Mr G A
Smith, Mr and Mrs Sidney, 2 children and infant
Selby, Mr
Schmuck, Miss E
Saunders, Mr J O B
Schmid, Mr L
Silcook, Surg Maj, Mrs and child
Starwell, Mrs, child and nurse
Smith, Mr McIver
Strachey, Mr, Mrs and maid
Simpson, Mrs G F
Tudball, Miss
Toogood, Mr F A, Mrs and child
Thorburn, Mrs and infant
Thomson, Capt M
Thomson, Miss
Taylor, Mrs F E V
Toes, Miss
Trelawne, Mr H W
Toomey, Mrs and 2 daughters
Tichborne, Sir H
Traylor, Mr and Mrs
Wilcocks, Mrs J and child
Wyllie, Lieut Col and Mrs
Wintle, Mrs
Webster, Mr A P
Williams, Miss
Waddington, Miss
Wickham, Miss
Waterfield, Brig Genl and Mrs
Waterfield, Misses
Wanchope, 2 Misses
Warren, Mrs, infant and ayah
Weston, Maj T and Mrs
Wake, Mr T
Wood, Mr A R
Waltch, Mr and Mrs

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT H. A. L. HOWELL, A.-M. S., who proceeded in charge of the 9th Company Southern Division R. A., to Roorkee, is directed to return to Colaba on completion of the duty.

THE WRECK OF THE R. I. M. S. WARREN HASTINGS.

THE MARINE COURT MARTIAL.

YESTERDAY morning a Marine Court Martial was held at Government Dockyard to investigate into the causes that led to the stranding of the Royal Indian Marine Ship Warren Hastings, while on the voyage from Cape Town, Africa, to the Island of Mauritius, on the 14th of January last. The following officers constituted the Court of Enquiry: Captain P. J. Falle (President); Commander F. G. R. Finny; Commander G. A. Rose; Commander F. A. L. de Berry; and Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon. The accused were:—Commander Gerald Holland, D.S.O., temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay; Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship Mayo; and Lieutenant Walter George Windham, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship Mayo. They were charged with negligently and by default to sink a vessel of the Indian Marine Service in that they on board the Royal Indian Marine ship Warren Hastings, while on the voyage from Cape Town, Africa, to the Island of Mauritius, between the 6th and 14th days of January 1897, when entrusted respectively, Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., as Commander; Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker, as Navigating officer; and Lieutenant Walter George Windham, as officer of the watch, with the safe navigation of the said vessel, negligently and by default suffered the said vessel to be stranded and totally lost on the morning of the 14th day of January 1897 off Sainte Phillipe on the south-east coast of the Island of Reunion.

The charge having been read over to the prisoners, they pleaded not guilty. In opening the prosecution Commander Chandler read extract from the vessel's log, but his remarks were quite inaudible at the reporters' table.

Lieutenant Thomas Walker was first examined. He said that he was always consulted by Commander Holland when he marked the courses in the chart. The vessel was properly provided with charts. On the 13th of January, at 3-15 p.m., the compass was adjusted. The commander kept the chart with him. Witness usually checked courses on the chart. At 3 p.m., on the 13th, the position on the chart was fixed and a course was then laid off. His work generally consisted in attending navigation duties, and not in keeping out watch. On the morning of the 14th, he kept out a watch with night glasses. A heavy squall had struck before the ship stranded in the rocks. When the vessel struck on the rocks, the commander ordered the helm to be hard-a-post. Witness was on the bridge when the heavy squall had struck. He could then see the port side of the ship. He was not afraid of the safety of the ship even when the squall had struck because he imagined that the current was carrying the ship to the south, and the course was marked in such a way that it would have kept her eight miles from the land. He was not in any way negligent of his duty.

In answer to Commander Holland, witness said that he was consulted by the commander in regard to the course to be noted. He kept observations of the course steered, and deviations were entered in the book. He usually notes his observations in a piece of paper and then copied them in his note-book. On the 13th he took observations at 3 p.m., but he had not entered them in the book as the slips of paper on which they were written were destroyed. If the azmuth side has been taken by the officer of the watch at 3 p.m., it would have been entered in the book. If the weather had cleared they could not have seen the land by 2 p.m. If the land were sighted instructions were given to call the commander and the witness. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 a.m., when he went on the bridge it was raining heavily; he did not see land even after the vessel struck. Before the ship struck he did not realise how very dark it was. It was possible for the vessel to approach even quarter of a mile from land where the Warren Hastings struck with perfect safety. In his opinion, it was not possible to save the ship even if the speed had been reduced. He thought that having regard to the directions of vessel's course and the line of the land, it was possible that the volcano had its influence on the ship's compass. After the vessel had struck, even were she backed into deep she would not have been floated. There was a difference of a quarter of a mile between his and the commander's observations. He believed that the volcano had its influence on the ship's compass because it struck at right angle to the coast lines.

A PHOTOGRAPH NOT ADMITTED.

Commander Holland here produced a photograph of the position of the Warren Hastings after she had struck against the rock, and regretted that unfortunately no observations were taken after the vessel had struck because everybody was busy in arranging to save lives.

The President said that the photograph could not be admitted in evidence.

Lieutenant W. G. Windham was next sworn and examined. He said that he was on the watch in the Warren Hastings on the 13th and 14th of January. At 1-30 p.m. on the 13th he received orders from Commander Holland to alter the course W. N. 64 compass. On the 14th it was again altered to N. 63. During the afternoon Commander Holland and Lieutenant Walker took observations, and they showed him the ship's position on the chart. On the 13th, at midnight, he relieved Lieutenant D. Burgh. It was very cloudy before the squall struck the vessel. Besides himself, there were three other men on the watch, one on the deck and two in each side of the bridge. He did not sight the land. He was keeping a careful look-out for the land, as he had been expecting to sight it. He did not see the chart in the evening as it had been kept in a drawer so that it might not get wet by rain. He had, however, seen it in the afternoon, when the land was at a very great distance. When the vessel struck he ordered the engines to stop. He did not recollect whether the commander asked him to do so. He then gave order for the vessel to go full speed astern. When he went to call the commander he told him it was two o'clock, and that it was raining then. The commander asked him whether the land was sighted, and he replied in the negative. The captain then put in his overcoat and came on the bridge.

Cross-examined by Commander Holland, witness said that he saw the vessel being carefully steered on the N. 63 course on the 13th. When he came on the bridge at midnight the course was N. 63 compass. He could not see anything of the land at 1-30 a.m. At 1-30 a.m. he could see round about a mile, but he saw nothing of the land. It is a custom for all the officers to study observations at night when the weather has cleared up. He was satisfied that the boat was keeping clear of the land. In rainy weather it is better to keep the chart in a drawer instead of exposing it to the danger of being spoiled by rain by keeping it open on the table. The chart was on that night kept in the room, and instead of going to see it in the room, he preferred to remain on the bridge and keep a sharp look-out.

In cross-examination by the President, witness replied that the position they had worked out showed that they were keeping clear of the land. He was satisfied that the course steered was safe and reliable. He did not remember whether he had anything to do with the laying down of the chart, but from what Lieutenant Walker told him, and what he had seen of the course in the chart, he was led to believe that they were steering a safe course. At times he could not see the horizon clearly at 1-30 a.m., but at other times he could see it clearly. The compass showed that the course steered had been good. It did not occur to him to suggest to the commander to steer more to the southward.

The inquiry was then adjourned to 10 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commence, at 11 o'clock, this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presiding. There are six cases for trial, implicating seven prisoners, of whom three are Hindus, three Mohomedans, and one Chinese. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, one by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, two by Mr. P. H. Dustur, and one is an old case committed by Mr. A. F. Turner, Coronor, about a year ago. There is one case of murder; two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of attempt to commit house-breaking by night; one of theft; and one of attempt at theft. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Gayadin Rugbardayal, committed by Mr. A. F. Turner, coroner, on the 27th March 1896, for murder.
2. Jaka Lakha, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for attempt to commit house-breaking by night.
3. Shaik Rahim Shaik Cassum and Mattoo Vasanjee, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur prisoner No. 1 for theft, and No. 2 for dishonestly receiving stolen property.
4. Laxuman Dhondoo, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for attempt at theft.
5. Longonui Asin, Chinese, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon and for attempt to commit culpable homicide.
6. Hooseinbux Jahirally, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	6	0 p.m.	9	57
Teheran	2	2	40 p.m.	...	25
Suez	2	2	55 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd April, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	27	..	1
" Karachi	..	13	..	1
" Madras	...	24	...	1

THE GOVERNOR IN DHARWAR.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MARCH 30.

THE long expected visit of the Governor of the Province proved to be a reality, and his Excellency was present amongst us on the evening of the 27th ultimo. When his Excellency's tour in the Southern Maratha country was announced in the papers, some of our civic fathers were prepared to give him a hearty welcome, and present him with an address on behalf of the people of Dharwar. But, unfortunately, his Excellency's visit was of a private nature, in consequence of which they had to abandon the idea altogether. His Excellency came down from Bombay by the ordinary mail train of the Southern Maratha Railway. At Alnawar, the directors of the Gold Mining Company had arranged to give his Excellency a pan-sopari party, but owing to the intimation being given late to his Excellency, and also partly owing to his indisposition, their intentions were frustrated. After the arrival of his Excellency at the Dharwar station platform, he was received by the Commissioner and the Collector of the Division, with their respective deputies. There were also present the vice-presidents of the Municipality and the Local Board, and the chairman of the Municipality. After shaking hands with all the gentlemen present, his Excellency drove to the Collector's bungalow. The following day being Sunday nothing was done. His Excellency attended church in the evening.

On Monday, his Excellency had three or four engagements, viz., the opening ceremony of the Practising School-building attached to the Training College, prize-distribution of the Dharwar High School, inspection of the Civil Hospital, Jail, and the Lunatic Asylum. The chairman of the school board Mr. Karandiker, had a mind to show his Excellency how the native games were played by the little school-going children near the native Gymkhana plains, but his Excellency had no time to pass by the road; consequently the children were very much disappointed as they had to attend the play-ground twice a day for a period of four days at great personal discomfort. The principal event in the programme was the opening of the school-building, which was specially arranged for by the Collector at the special request of Rao Saheb Karandiker, the energetic principal of the Training College, who spared no pains to make the ceremony successful. At about 7 a.m., the Training College premises were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens and gold-lettered mottoes. The Training College building is situated on a higher level and in the most healthy locality opposite the western front of the Collector's bungalow. The principal of the college has maintained an excellent garden in the quadrangle of the college at a considerable cost, and it appears, from the way in which it is kept up, that he takes a great delight in gardening. This natural scene, together with the special attempt to decorate the place, gave a picturesque scene to the passers-by. His Excellency arrived at the college exactly at the appointed time, with his personal staff together with the Commissioner, the Collector, and other high officials, and there were also present: Major Burn Murdoch, the Agent of the S. M. Company, and Mr. Wright, the acting Auditor. The guests were received by Mr. Karandiker, when the students of the college welcomed his Excellency in Kanerese poems specially composed and sung to the accompaniment of a piano. His Excellency inspected the workshop attached to the Training College, saw their athletic exercises, inspected the students' rooms, and took his seat, specially provided for, in the front verandah of the new building, which he was requested to declare open.

Mr. Karandiker came forward, and read the following address:—We beg to offer your Excellency our respects and sincere thanks for the honour your Excellency has conferred upon us in consenting to look at our work in the Training College and open the new Practising School-building. Your Excellency's visit, under present circumstances, at great personal inconvenience, is a strong proof of the interest your Excellency takes in educational matters generally and in primary education particularly. The Practising School is a necessary adjunct of the Training College. It is a superior vernacular school, wherein students under training practise the art of teaching. The institution being located at a considerable distance from the town it was thought that only a small number of students could be got to attend it; and a few dormitories were converted into a practising school when the college was built in the early seventies, at the instance of Mr. E. P. Robertson, the then Collector of Dharwar. It is a matter of joy to me to find our present Commissioner, Mr. Ebden, who collected a large subscription for the High School and College-buildings, is here on this occasion. The school being at a distance from the town, was at first not properly attended, and many difficulties had to be overcome. However, these were successfully met, and in 1890, when Mr. Chatfield, our respected Director of Public Instruction, visited the college, he found the Practising school-rooms full to overcrowding, and recommended to Government the construction of a separate building for the school. Shortly afterward, we had the honour of a visit from H. E. Lord Harris. His Excellency was much pleased with all he saw and the scheme was sanctioned. The school has been steadily improving and the attendance has been 140 in March 1893, 160 in March 1894, 172 in March 1895, 146 in March 1896 and 202 in March 1897. The school sent up 183 students and passed 58 at the third-grade public service examination during the period, and also obtained favourable reports from the inspecting officers. The monthly fee-collections of the school now amount to Rs. 16, and the school is, I may say, well established. In the last report of the Educational Department, the Director of Public Instruction says of the Training College: "At Dharwar, 40 students passed the first year, 28 the second, and 9 the third year's course, and the college obtains an excellent report." I feel obliged to the divisional Educational Inspector and the Director of Public Instruction for having proposed measures to satisfy our wants to the Government for having sanctioned them and to the Executive Engineer for having carried them out. I now beg your Excellency will kindly declare the building open."

His Excellency the Governor rose amidst cheers. He said he was not going to make a long speech; he would say a very few words. He was very glad to be amongst the people and to ascertain personally their state in respect of plague and famine. He was very glad to be able to state that there was a very little part of the district which was affected by the famine. It gave him great pleasure, he said, to see the practising school in a flourishing condition. The school had no building of its own, and it was but right that it should be provided for. The instruction imparted to the students of the Training College is useful to those who are to be masters after the necessary course is over, but they should understand that their study is not completed when they leave the college; it is begun and they should continue to keep it up till their lifetime. He understood, he said, that physical education in the Training College was compulsory. It was useful to keep up a sound mind, sound body, and good temper. His Excellency the Governor saw the little workshop attached to the college, which gives technical education to the students to enable them to get their living by following one profession or the other. There was ample material, he said, in the district, but that, more such workshops are necessary to utilize those materials to best advantage. He wished that the college would continue to be more useful to the people of the district, for which it is intended, and be in a flourishing condition. He said he had much pleasure in declaring the building open.

After the distribution of attar-gulab, the proceedings were completed, and his Excellency proceeded to the Dharwar High School, where arrangements were made to welcome him.

The High School building is close to the Training College, and his Excellency was received by the students of the High School with military salutes. Rao Saheb Keskar, the head-master of the school, led his Excellency to the seat in the Darbar Hall. His Excellency was received by the audience standing, and Mr. Kelkar read a report, giving the history of the school from its commencement. He said that the excellent library and the splendid building in which they had assembled that day, was the result of the indefatigable energy displayed by Mr. Robertson, the then Collector, and Mr. Ebden, the present Commissioner, who was present in the meeting, and the thanks of the people of the district are due to these gentlemen. Mr. Keskar said that physical education is also imparted hand in hand with intellectual. The head-master was sorry to state that the school had no spacious playground of its own, in consequence of which the boys had to go near the judge's court to play cricket. The boys have a tennis court and a badminton court in which most of them regularly play, and the sign of sound health was perceptable on their faces. The head-master then read out the result of the last five years' work, which showed that the school was in a progressive state, and, in conclusion, he thanked his Excellency for having consented to preside on the occasion.

His Excellency then rose and addressed the meeting in a few appropriate words. He said he had already said what he had to say, that morning, at another institution, and he had nothing to say more. It gave him great pleasure to be present in the hall on the occasion, and see the school in a flourishing condition, showing satisfactory results. The magnificent building of the High School was a permanent boon, conferred by Mr. Robertson, the former Collector, upon the people of the district, and he was pleased to see the results of the school so satisfactory. These results, his Excellency said, were a more valuable and a permanent memorial, than even if a statue had been erected in his honour. In the end he addressed the head-master and his assistants, expressing his satisfaction with their good work, and wished their exertions will continue to bear the same good fruits.

After the singing of the national anthem in Marathi by two young students, the audience standing, the proceedings came to a close.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races :—

R. I. M. Cup Race.—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Boats' Name.	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Cutter No 2	Geo W Silvester, Esq
S S Hydaspe's Cutter	Comdr L de H Lockyer
H M S Assaye's Cutter	Lieut Corbett, R N
H M S Magdala's Cutter No 1	Lt L H Richardson, R N
S S Peshawar's Life Boat	Comdr F W Vibart
R I M S Clive's Gig Service rig	Lieut R W W Gordon
R I M S Clive's Cutter Service rig	Lieut R W W Gordon
R I M S Clive's Cutter Fancy rig	Lieut R W W Gordon
S S Ravenna's Boat	F Cadiz, Esq
R I M S Canning's Life Boat	Lieut N F J Wilson
R I M S Canning's 3rd Cutter	Lieu D F Vines
R I M S Canning's Whaler	Sub-Lieut H M Salmond
R I M S Canning's 1st Cutter	Sub-Lieut G N Forteath
R I M S Mayo's Gig	Lieut A S Balfour
R I M S Mayo's 1st Cutter Fancy rig	Lieut E C J Lazenbye
S S Afghan's Gig	Comdr R Barton

Course No. 4.

Rear Commodore's Cup Race.—Start at 3-45 p.m.

Yachts' Name.	Entered by
Kiralyne	E Comber Esq
Tamil	R H H Hopkins, Esq
Mannikin	Capt S J Chamier
Cygnet	E Cittichards, Esq
Senta	C A R Crommelin, Esq

Course No. 4.

Yachts' Race.—Start at 4 p.m.

Yachts' Name.	Entered by.
Turquoise	B S Luard, Esq
Melody	J B K MacBeth Esq
Eileen	Lieut R. St. J. Gillespie
Jannetta	Officers R E

Course No. 4.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths
A	Upper Colaba	1	2
	Middle and Lower Colaba	2	2
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	6	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	1	2
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	3	1
	Dongri	1	2
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	0	1
	Fanaswadi	1	1
	Bhuleshwar	2	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	2	0
D	Khetwadi	0	2
	Girgaum		0
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	1	
	Mahalakshmi	2	0
E	Mazagon	2	0
	Tarwadi	2	
	Second Nagpada	1	
	Kamatipura	5	2
	Tardeo	4	3
	Byculla	3	1
	First Nagpada	1	0
F	Parel	2	3
	Sewri	1	1
	Sion	2	9
G	Mahim	9	3
	Worli	1	3
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	1
Parsee Hospital			0
Jain Hospital			2
Arthur Road Hospital			2
St George's European Hospital			0
Hindu Hospital			4
Parel Plague Hospital			8
Grant Road Hospital			4
Bhatia Hospital			1
Memon Jamat Hospital			1
Charney Road Hospital			1
Port Trust Hospital			2
Total		51	63
Total to date		10,701	9,021

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 147.

THE MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

A meeting of the Kokani and Suni Mahomedans convened, at the instance of Kazi Mehri, and other members of the Deputation, was held, last night, in spacious hall of the Jumma Musjid, to consider the proposals regarding the compulsory segregation, removal of patients to hospitals, and the house-to-house visitation. The hall was densely crowded by Mahomedans, numbering about five thousand. Kazi Mehri was elected president. Mr. A. F. Unwalla, solicitor to the members of the Deputation, was present to pilot the proceedings, which commenced at 10 o'clock with prayers. The notice calling the meeting having been read, the chairman gave an account of the endeavours made to obtain concessions from the Government of Bombay and the Plague Committee, in respect of such of the plague rules as conflict with the Sunni Mahomedan religion and advice in general.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla, solitor, in course of his speech, stated that the resolutions to be passed by the meeting were not seditious in character. The Plague Committee was not personally responsible for taking such drastic measures, but that they were carrying out the order of the local Government. Mr. Unwalla trusted that if the Plague Committee would not accede to their demands, the Mahomedans would allow the visitation to be carried on in a quiet manner, and give every facility to the Committee. The leaders of the community would accompany the Search Parties to assure their co-religionists that what was done was not against their religious tenets.

The meeting then adopted the following resolutions.

(1) This meeting declares that all sane and intelligent Sunnee Mahomedans are ready at all times to obey Government orders not in conflict with their religion, but they can neither agree to nor aid and abet in the forcible removal of the sick to the hospital and his compulsory separation from all or some of the members of his family with whom he used to live together owing to its being directly opposed to their Sunnee Mahomedan religion. (2) This meeting believes that the establishment of a few hospitals for plague purposes is not the result of voluntary action on the part of almost all of those Sunnee Mahomedans concerned therein. (3) This meeting declares that the enforcement of the plague rules is causing the greatest hardship to the Sunnee Mahomedans and is substituting the utmost dissatisfaction and discontent in place of the previous satisfaction and content found during ordinary times. (4) This meeting hopes that the following points which it understands formed the basis of the new rules passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, would not fail to remove the hardships now endured if they are made applicable to the Sunnee Mahomedans of this Presidency also. The points are: (a) That the segregation of the patient be made in the house of the patient when this is feasible, when not so feasible, the patient with his family be allowed to move to a house where it could be feasible at his own expense or at the joint expense of his co-religionists if poor; (b) that the police will not be allowed of their own initiative to make domiciliary visits or remove the sick to the hospitals; (c) that everybody may have his private doctor if he so prefers, no attempt to be made to force European medical or dietary treatment on the sick; (d) that the disposal of dead be left to their co-religionists to be carried out according to their religion; (f) that the privacy of Purdah be most strictly respected. (5) This meeting hereby authorizes the chairman to forward the resolutions adopted at this meeting to the Plague Committee. (6) This meeting hereby appoints committee consisting of Qazee Muhammad Ismail Sahib Mehree, Qazee Shaikh Muhammad Sahib Murgay, Munshee Muhammed Hasan Sahib Makba, Maulavee Hakeem Mirza Muhammed Sahib, and Nakhoda Gulam Husain Sahib Ragay, to take all necessary lawful steps for the furtherance of the object aimed at by petitions even to the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, and both the Houses of Parliament. (7) This meeting hereby authorizes the abovenamed committee to confer with, and add such of their co-religionists to their number as occasion may require.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

The following is the summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of the Government, for the week ending at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 1st instant :—

HOUSES INSPECTED AS TO FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

No. of houses visited	1,151
" condemned	81
" requiring alteration	85
" referred for opinion to Engineer's Department	1

HOUSES INSPECTED IN REGARD TO WATER-CONNECTIONS.

No. of houses visited	555
" where water connections were cut off	31
" where water-taps repaired	18

MEASURES ADOPTED IN HOUSES.

No. of houses disinfected and flushed	497
" lime-washed	684
" where roofs opened	110
" where floors were dug up	281
" vacated	83
" where disinfectants were distributed	2,652

DRAINS.

Length cleaned	15,235 ft.

GULLIES.

No. of gullies flushed	2,242

HOSPITALS.

No. of patients	532
" deaths	165
" recoveries	73
" patients under treatment	295

WARD RETURNS.

Attacks	521
Deaths	312

TOTAL MORTALITY.

Week under report	1,102
Previous week	1,131

The total mortality for the week was 1,102 against 1,131, 1,213, 1,283, 1,397, 1,605, and 1,754 in the six preceding weeks, respectively. Many concealed cases have been brought to light by the efforts of some of the Justices of the Peace. There have been several new volunteers for this work, amongst whom are Veterinary-Captain Baldry, Mr. R. Batliwala, and Mr. Marshall, whose assistance will prove valuable. The Mahim, Sion, and Worlee hospitals have been opened. There are about 650 segregation huts in existence, with available accommodation for nearly 2,000 people. A strict examination is made of all in-coming and out-going people on both causeways, and the Railway police guard the railway causeways.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

In reference to the opinion of Counsel that the financial position of the Plague Committee is not sound under the existing notification, we are informed that the practice adopted has been this: the Municipal Commissioner has transferred a lump sum from Municipal balances to the account of the Plague Committee. Cheques are drawn on the account by the members of the Committee, and do not require the counter signature of the Secretary of the Corporation or of members of the Standing Committee.

CLEANSING OPERATIONS.

From the date of the appointment of the Plague Committee until the 1st inst., it has been customary for the Committee to apply to the Drainage Department of the Municipality for men for lime-washing purposes as required, and most of the men have continued in Municipal employ. But on Thursday morning, the staff was handed over to the Plague Committee. We understand that the work of lime-washing the city is now practically completed, some hundreds of tons of material having been used for the purpose. The staff of lime-washers has therefore been reduced, and their services will only be required for dwelling or other places where fresh cases occur, and for the lime-wash-

ing of any new hospitals that may be put up. It may be mentioned that the Drainage Department of the Municipality is putting in the drains for the various hospitals that have been erected, and seeing to the sanitary arrangments of permanent buildings that are now being used as hospitals or segregation quarters.

EXAMINATION OF IN-COMING PASSENGERS.

The work of examining passengers coming into Bombay by railway, steamer, and sailing boat upon a more through scale than hitherto commenced yesterday under the direction of medical officers specially appointed for the purpose. The Customs Office barges have been placed at convenient points to prevent the landing of passengers by small boats without examination and the Customs preventive staff has been increased to cope with the additional work.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION ON THE PORT TRUST ESTATE.

The work of inspecting houses on the Port Trust estate is being carried on by the inspectors in the employ of the Trust under the supervision of the executive officers. The residents on the estate are for the most part in fairly prosperous circumstances, and hence the number of cases discovered has been very small. Where sanitary improvements are required they are being carried out. Some of the sheds where the bullock drivers live in proximity to their cattle have been condemned by the Municipality and are to be pulled down. The Trustees are considering the advisability of erecting better structures for the cattle in open spaces where their presence is not likely to be objectionable.

The health of the Port Trust employes has throughout the present trouble remained good, and only a very few cases of plague have occurred. The number of persons sent to the Port Trust hospital has, however, been greatly swollen by the admissions of people who on examination at the bunders have been found to be suffering from plague. When the examination of passengers by boat first commenced, there was not sufficient Municipal Hospital accommodation to send sufferers there. The idea of utilising the empty Port Trust hospital for such cases originated with the resourceful Dr. John Pollen, himself a member of the Trust, and it has since been acted upon. The erection of general hospitals in various centres has now obviated the need for this arrangement and it has come to an end. Patients found at the bunders are now sent to the public hospital alongside the Port Trust hospital.

DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS.

The departures and arrivals by sea and road for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, were as follows :—

Departure by sea 2,206, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,200, making a sum total of 3,246 persons.

Arrival by sea 1,842, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 855, making a sum total of 2,697 persons.

791 persons left Bombay this morning by sea for their native places.

356 passengers were brought to Bombay on Thursday evening by the steam-ship Satrunj, from Karachi. The steam-ship Kapurthala, which arrived from the Persian Gulf via Karachi on the same day, had on board 47 passengers.

RESISTANCE IN MAZAGON.

Yesterday morning house-to-house visitation of Mazagon (No. 9) District began in right earnest. The Justices party included Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhai, Municipal Sub-Inspector, and four native soldiers. As this part is mostly inhabited by Europeans no difficulty was experienced. In the compound of one European gentleman, a G. I. P. Ry. officer, a servant was found in a high state of fever. It was considered a case of the plague but on the lady assuring them that the servant was suffering from other complications and that he was under the treatment of the Railway doctor, the patient was allowed to remain there till a medical certificate to that effect was produced. When the party came to H. H. Agha Khan's bungalows they met with most obstinate resistance. First of all a lady doctor was wanted to go into the purdah. Then as regards the inspection of out-houses it was said H. H. Agha Khan had employed several doctors and therefore they could not be subjected to outside inspection. No persuasion was of avail and the party had to abandon the task as hopeless.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION AT NEW NAGPADA.

Yesterday Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayan was the only Justice of the Peace who carried on inspection at New Nagpada. Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir, Hospital Assistant, accompanied the party as medical officer. The Plague Committee had recently visited this locality and therefore no fresh cases were detected. The Mahomedans have thoroughly resigned themselves to this inspection. No trouble was met with. The people received the inspecting officers good humouredly.

Mr. R. L. Trevithick, the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, has arranged for passes for his workmen on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at half-rates, from the Elphinstone Road Station to the Victoria Road Station.

In anticipation of sanction the services of Surgeon-Captain W. J. Taylor, A. M. S., a volunteer for plague duty have been placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee.

The house-to-house visitation which has been going on in several wards, is now being pushed on in all the districts. On Thursday last, 384 houses were visited in No. 2 District by fourteen justices and four volunteers and one lady-doctor. A case of a Parsee woman was conveyed to the Parsee Hospital on that day, from her house at Parsee Bazaar Street.

890 shops and 691 private houses are closed in the E ward.

The Mazagon and the Alexandria are the only mills which still remain closed. The rest of the mills have been working with one-third of their usual number of operatives.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In thanking the public for their prompt and liberal response to his appeal for funds to meet cases of urgent and immediate distress caused by the prevailing epidemic, Dr. Pollen desires to place on record the following outline of the administration of the fund. Subscriptions to the fund were limited in the first instance to Rs. 20 in order to avoid interference with other organized and established charities. But, in spite of this limit, a very considerable sum of money has been subscribed quite sufficient to meet promptly and effectually the cases of extreme destitution for which alone the little fund was intended. Altogether a sum of Rs. 10,608 has been received and has been utilized in granting relief to widows and orphans and relatives in obtaining food and in meeting funeral and other immediate expenses, and to impecunious convalescents on quitting the hospitals. Relief has also been given in the shape of blankets food and clothing at various hospitals. Dr. Weir and Mr. Leask have managed the funds placed at their disposal direct, and Dr. Pollen has distributed relief from time to time as cases of emergent distress were brought to his notice. An account was kindly opened by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company for the fund at the disposal of Dr. Pollen, and a balance of Rs. 1,455 now remains with them. This balance will be duly placed at the disposal of Dr. Weir and Mr. Leask for relief purposes.

Destitute persons suffering from plague have of course been relieved without reference to caste or creed, and Dr. Britto, Dr. Chowksey, Revd. W. H. Stevens, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Hudson, Dr. Arthur Ricuardson, Surgeon-Captain Thomson, Mr. Charles Reel, Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Dr. Dallas, Professor Muller, Dr. Pechey-Phipson, and various medical and health officers in charge of Municipal wards have kindly aided in the distribution of relief and to these officers individually and collectively Dr. Pollen desires to tender his hearty thanks for their kind assistance in this good work of active and much needed charity.

In conclusion, Dr. Pollen would like to say that he thinks the time has come when an organized effort should be made to establish, under the auspices of a well-selected and representative committee, a larger and more abidingly useful fund for the relief of the grave distress caused by the present sad visitation. He knows there are many wealthy and liberal-minded gentlemen in Bombay and elsewhere who would gladly subscribe to such a fund, and he has already ventured to publicly suggest that part of the large Famine Fund might most appropriately be diverted to the relief of distress caused by plague. Dr. Eugine Redrow, of the Russian Scientific Mission, has already kindly given Rs 500 towards the formation of such a fund, thus setting an excellent example. An Asylum for orphaned children and widows might be erected out of such funds in Bombay, and would be a not inappropriate memorial of the Diamond Jubilee of an Imperial Sovereign who's noble woman's heart has ever beaten in tender sympathy with the sorrows and suffering of her people, wherever they are, or whosoever they may be.

THE EPIDEMIC IN BILLIMORA.

A correspondent at Billimora states that the quarantine rules there are being worked with a vengeance. No one coming from any of the affected towns or districts is allowed, on any account whatever, to enter Billimora; and the right to exclude being left at the sole discretion of the local doctor and officials is being exercised in a manner which causes considerable irritation among the permanent residents. All business or social intercourse with places outside the town limits is thus absolutely put a stop to, causing loss and embarrassment to dealers and tradesmen in addition to the general body of citizens.

THE BURIAL OF PLAGUE CORPSES.

The Junta Governamental, consisting of the Patriach-Archbishop of Goa, Messrs. Ozoes Sampayo and Chief Secretary Tebarda who are administering the country until the arrival of Rear-Admiral Castilho, the newly-appointed Governor-General, have revoked Government Resolution of 22nd January last regarding the cremation of plague corpses in Goa. By a resolution of 26th ultimo the Government Council orders that the coffins for plague corpses must be covered with a foot of chunam and another foot over the corpse, coffin must be at least 2 *metros* in length o.m., 65 breadth and 1m, 5 in depth and a separation from grave to grave of o.m., 33. These graves are to be built of bricks and chunam in such a way that they cannot be opened unless by the orders of the Governor-General in Council and not until five years have elapsed. Only 2 corpses are allowed to be buried in each parish cemetery; exceeding this number in the adjacent grounds. If the cemetery is located in the village, the Administrator of the District should choose a place far away from human habitation.

THE DISEASE AT NOWSAREE.

The Government doctor certified, a few days ago, says a Nowsaree correspondent, that in the house of a Hindu bangle-seller, in Mota Bazaar, a woman in confinement had died of the plague. Her bedding and clothes were all burnt, and the floor of the house was completely dug up. Several Hindus on learning that the house itself was to be totally burnt, appeared before the Suba Saheb and represented that the woman had died not of the plague, but from puerperal fever, and begged that the house might be spared from the fire. The Suba enquired into the matter, with the result that the house was not burnt, but the tiles of its roof were removed.

A SUFFERER SMUGGLED INTO BROACH.

Since the establishment of quarantine from the 1st March, says a Broach correspondent, no sufferer from the plague could enter the city. One, however, succeeded in entering the town on Monday last. Rustom, aged eight years, the son of Hirajee Hormusjee, a driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was brought from Bulsar by the 2 a.m. train. Being found to be suffering from the plague, he was removed to the segregation hospital for Parsees, and the non-affected occupant of the house in which he was found were removed to the Municipal segregation sheds. Professor Haffkine's protective lymph is coming into more general use than before. Surgeon-Major Mistree inoculated several persons at the Ankleshwur dispensary. It has been notified in the city by beat of *buttakee* that persons will be freely inoculated at the civil hospital; and many people are going thither for the purpose of being inoculated.

SUFFERERS CONCEALED IN SAGRAMPURA.

It having been suspected that the Mussalmans of Sagrampura in Surat concealed plague cases, a correspondent informs us, Mr. Moore, the Collector, adopted a clever plan of detection on Saturday last. Accompanied by the police superintendent and Mr. Judge, the Assistant Collector of Customs, at the head of a strong party of the armed police and the Damaun frontier police, Mr. Moore went unexpectedly to the locality, which was surrounded by the armed men on all sides. Surgeon-Major Nariman and Dr. Bhaidas then examined the Mahomedan inmates of all the houses, while the Mahomedan females were carefully examined by Dr. (Mrs.) Rukhmabai and her female assistant. The inspection was stealthily determined upon, and was quietly gone through, all thought of opposition having been abandoned in the presence of the armed police.

BANDORA RETURNS.

Erratum.—In lieu of the total figures given yesterday they should be :—

	Attacks	Deaths
Previously reported	835	702
Total since outbreak	905	775

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions previously detailed, the following sum has been received :—

	Rs.
Major F L Jones, Hyderabad	10

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 1st April, to 7 a.m., 2nd April, five have been admitted; five died, four discharged cured, and twenty-three remain under treatment.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning :—Admissions two, death, one; and under treatment, one.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, shows :—Admitted, three; died. one; and remaining under treatment, twelve—eight being males and four females.

A correspondent writes :—I have read with unfeigned delight your correspondent's letter of the 1st instant on the subject of opening a separate hospital for the Pathare Prabhu community. It is good to see that there are men in the community of the intelligence of Dr. Kirtiker, Rao Saheb Vasudeo Juganath, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji and several others and if such gentlemen come forward at this critical juncture and do everything that lies in their power to have a separate hospital for their caste-fellows they will earn the everlasting gratitude of the poor of their community. Measures for erecting a hospital ought to have been taken long ago, but on the principle of "better late than never" any movement in that direction would be heartily welcomed. I may take this occasion of reminding those gentlemen who indulged in loud talk at some of the caste meetings that "the Prabhu community was once the aristocracy of Bombay &c." Now in regard to this it may be mentioned that even if now all the members are not aristocrats still there are some who should loosen the strings of their purse and show their generosity. Perhaps seeing that the Government have already opened hospitals, they might rest content, but it is needless to add that these hospitals were mainly opened by the Government for the poor and for those persons who may take the benefit of the same, but when we have seen that different communities have opened a separate hospital of their own, I hope the leading members of the Prabhu community will forthwith call a meeting for the purpose and try to open a hospital as suggested by your correspondent.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, show the following results :—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bhowani	1	0
Sukerwar	9	0
Somwar	3	2
Rawiwar	3	2
Kasba	2	0
Nana	8	5
Budwar	2	0
Ganesh	1	0
Mangalwar	2	1
Rasta	1	1
Vetal	0	0
Ganj	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Sadasso	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Plague Hospital		19
Total	32	30
Total to date	1401	1027

The total mortality from all causes was 47.—*Herald.*

SIND.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN GIRL FROM PLAGUE.

KARACHI, March 30.

The plague returns yesterday show 25 new cases and 25 deaths, and the totals to date are 3,093 cases and 2,538 deaths. The plague hospital returns yesterday 145 patients still remaining, 11 convalescent and 17 deaths.

Little Miss O'Conner died yesterday. She appeared to be doing well, but took a bad turn suddenly. Two more members of the family are down with fever, but the plague has not been diagnosed yet.

The Military Plague Committee dropped upon Runchor again yesterday, as they suspected people had been removed before their last inspection. They placed a strong cordon of Beluchi sepoys as well as Wiltshire men round the quarter, and as the inspection was expected in Muchi Meani and Old Town, the sick had been removed from there to Runchore in the night, and ten cases besides two dead bodies were discovered in Ranchore. All the sick were removed to hospital. No opposition was experienced.

Before the new Keamari village is occupied, the inhabitants of the old Keamari and their belongings are being thoroughly disinfected. The 300 Khojahs who returned here from Bombay are being quarantined before being allowed to return to their houses, and their belongings were disinfected. The Cantonment and the Sadar Bazaar each show one case.

There have been three plague deaths in the European Infantry lines, and some cases were discovered among the syces in the R. A. lines yesterday.

The Karachi Municipality has been entirely superseded by the Plague Committee, as appears from a Government Resolution just received here.

AN APPEAL FOR NURSES IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Ethel Gordon Fenwick formerly matron of St. Bartholomew's hospital writes to the *Westminster Gazette* :—

The daily reports of suffering occasioned by plague and famine in India are rousing the deep sympathy of the British nation. We are told upon reliable authority that both these scourges are spreading, and that it is inevitable that still further suffering will result. In the *British Medical Journal*, dated January 30, 1897, there appeared an article by Mr. James Cantlie, entitled "Remarks on the Treatment of Bubonic Plague," in which he says, "Once for all let it be understood that in no disease does one get such immediate results from prompt medical treatment, and as a direct outcome of watchful nursing, as in plague." And he continues, "In a hospital ward, during the first five days of illness, practically two patients require an attendant to themselves if the utmost good possible is to be done. A nurse must never let her patient out of sight for a moment, be the patient asleep or awake; she cannot leave the ward or room, without posting a deputy, for any purpose whatever. No nurse should be on duty for more than eight hours at a time; still better is it to follow the four-hour 'watches' kept at sea. Shortly, it may be put that a liberal supply of doctors and nurses is essential if the lives of the plague-stricken, be they natives or Europeans, are to be saved." In the same issue of the *British Medical Journal* Sir Joseph Fayrer, whose experience in the treatment of disease in India is probably unequalled, remarks on the need of immediate action in connexion with the plague-stricken, "I should like, for it would give them heart as well as substantial aid, to hear that a staff of medical men, with a number of nurses, were sent out to India. I am sure such a measure would do great good, and would be of great use to the Indian authorities." And again, "Whatever is done should be practical, and done speedily."

It is to be regretted that in the past month apparently no action has been taken to give pratical effect to these valuable and important suggestions.

A letter just received from a Sister belonging to the Community of All Saints, who, with several other members of the Order, has for weeks past been engaged in nursing plague-stricken patients in the hospitals in Bombay, contain the following passages: "At one time I had fourteen delirious patients to attend to, with only a native nurse to help me. . . Now we have just been asked to take up the nursing in another plague hospital, which I fear will be much rougher work even than the last. Two of our Sisters are going, and we hope some nurses will then volunteer. But the panic is great, and if the nurses themselves are willing their relations are not.

I feel sure that the desire for action will be shared at this crisis by every British nurse who is worthy of the name, and that a considerable number of nurses would at once volunteer for service in the plague-stricken districts of India, if the public would provide the necessary funds for their equipment and passage. Valuable lives are being lost every day, according to the experts I have quoted, for want of proper care and attendance. Medical skill is useless if its directions are not efficiently carried out. England has taken upon itself the Government of India, and it is characteristic of our country that it has never shirked responsibilities, however vast.

The nation is giving freely of its charity to feed the starving. I cannot believe that it will let the plague-stricken die unaided. And there is another aspect of the case. Hitherto, it seems the plague has chiefly attacked the natives; now it is claiming its victims amongst our own kith and kin. "Whatever is done should be practical, and done speedily."

The Committee of the Registered Nurses' Society have placed their office and other facilities at the disposal of a representative committee, which I propose should be immediately formed to carry out the necessary details. I suggest that the committee should see and select suitable applicants, should appoint a superintendent, and provide her and each nurse with the necessary equipment, and pay their passages to India; and that their services should be placed at the disposal of the Municipal authorities at Bombay. Each nurse's outfit and passage will cost at least £70, and she should be guaranteed an adequate salary. The case, therefore, seems eminently one in which the nation may speak and take action; the nurses, I am certain, will not be found wanting—several have already volunteered.

OUTBREAK AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By the insertion of the following few lines in your valuable paper you will do a deal of good to the inhabitants of the village of Avas. The plague has taken a firm hold here. If not every day, at least every other day claims one of the rustics as its victim. Last Sunday there were two deaths, one being a plague case. On Tuesday there were two more deaths, both being due to this disease. The plague has been here during the last month and a half, and nothing has been done to check its progress. The people of their own accord will not take any rational measures. Who can expect them to do so? If men, who had received the highest education, were for "Yadnas" and such like things under similar circumstances in Bombay? The rustics are doing their best in their own way. They are propitiating the "Kalbhairva," the "Gaudevi," etc. Up to this time plague had been confined to one lane only, called "Ranoli." It is now making progress in all directions, and it is time for the authorities to take stringent measures. If the authorities at Alibag do not take the management in their own hand, matters will soon be much worse. What with scarcity of food and water and the insanitary conditions of the dwellings, things will take a dreadful turn in a short time.—Yours, &c.,

INCOGNITO.

Awas, Alibag, April 1.

THANA.

A correspondent writing, on Thursday, says:—It is reported that dead rats were found in the bungalow of the President of the Thana Municipality, also in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Salsette. Fakir Saheb, watch-maker, Shaik Hoosain Vandrick, Municipal Works Contractor, Bandoo Mian Maivi, shop-keeper (brother of Ismail Mian Moonshee, belonging to Kazi Saheb Mehri of Bombay), and Mahomed Ali Bhivandikar Mulock Market Contractor, died of bubonic plague during the last week. The Mahomedan merchants closed their shops and stopped all sort of transactions and offered special prayers for protection against the plague on Sunday. The assault case (Plague Inspector Newson vs. Jamnadas Bhaidas and others) was prepared by the Chief Constable under Section 323 of the I. P.C., and sent to the First Class Special Magistrate Thana, for trial on Monday. On Thursday last the District Magistrate, Thana has meted out terms of rigorous imprisonment, ranging from fourteen days to four years to thirty-two Kolees, who took part in the riot at Versova on the 7th ultimo. There was one new case and there were nine deaths and one fresh case was discovered by the Plague Inspector yesterday. There are now thirty-one patients and they are all well cared for by the Sister Nurses in the Municipal Segregation Hospital. Out of the total number twenty patients are convalescent. Mr. Wasoodeo Ramchander Patwardhan District Deputy Collector has been appointed Hoozoor Deputy Collector and transferred to Sholapore. Mr. Ramchander Barway, head clerk, Collector of Thana has been appointed to officiate as a Mamlutdar in the Dhanoo Talooka. The present Khan Saheb of Ratnaghiri has been confirmed in his place at Kalyan as a District Police Inspector. Mr. Keshewrao Narayen Joshi, Head Accountant, Thana has retired on pension from the 25th ultimo. He will be succeeded by a Parsi incumbent.

DAMAUN.

April 1.

The people of Lower Damaun are clamouring at the indifference shown by the Governor in not replying to their urgent memorial sent two days ago, as the stock of provisions is daily decreasing, and the Governor has, regardless of the interest of Lower Damaun, requested the Collector of Surat to allow provisions to be brought to Upper Damaun via Bamanpunja. While the epidemic, though abating, has not yet disappeared, the people who had not been inoculated are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to be inoculated and those already inoculated wish to be inoculated a second time and have begged of their benefactor, Shet Sorabji, to send for Dr. Kalapesi and the lymph, but he can do nothing unless the opposition of Government be withdrawn. The people are therefore preparing a memorial to be presented to the Governor to permit Dr. Kalapesi to come here and continue his inoculations. Notwithstanding the prejudice entertained in certain high quarters, the virtue of Dr. Haffkine's lymph is beginning to be felt here. There was a family consisting of Khatri Pitamber Ragla, his wife and four children living in a house in Khatri-vad, an infected locality in Lower Damaun. On the 23rd ultimo the Khatri, his wife and two children were inoculated. The other two children who were left uninoculated were attacked by plague and died within the last six days.

CHINA NEWS.

RELIABLE information in regard to the operations of the Spanish troops in the Philippines is difficult to obtain. There is a superabundance of highly coloured reports appearing in the censored Spanish press, but the information furnished by our own correspondent in the Philippines is of an entirely different character. The Spanish forces are meeting with a stubborn resistance in Cavite, and it will be yet many months before this Province is cleared of rebels. The rebels continue to attack all convoys with ammunition and stores for the front, and the movements of the Royalist troops are in consequence greatly hampered. The Captain General has applied to the Spanish Government for eight thousand additional troops. The troops operating in the Province of Cavite are suffering severely from disease. Executions are of frequent occurrence in Manila, and there are still eighty untried prisoners in the gaols awaiting punishment. Large numbers of native troops are still going over to the rebels, and it is evident the rebels have received large supplies of firearms. Work on the ten-mile local line at Hangchow will be commenced in the first week of April. The construction of the Woosung line was commenced on 25th February. The Hangchow railway officials expect to have the railway ready for traffic in six months from the time of starting.

For the last ten years the foreign advisers of China have been urging the fortification of Kiaochao on the southern coast of Shantung, and to establish a naval yard there, with dry docks suitable for the largest vessels. The local authorities have now decided to commence these operations.

No definite arrangements have as yet been made by the Hongkong Committee appointed to carry out the arrangements for the celebration of Her Majesty the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. It is considered as fairly certain that a few men will be sent home to represent the Hongkong Regiment, Chinese Submarine Miners, and in all likelihood the Volunteers.

There are already two murder cases on the calender for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and yesterday another case was committed for trial. The first case is the trial of two men for the murder of a boat-girl at Aberdeen. Another case is that of a shoemaker who stabbed a coolie in the course of a quarrel. On the 15th, the last prisoner was arrested for the murder of his wife in a boarding house. From the evidence given at the Magisterial inquiry, the murder appears to have been a deliberately planned affair.

A gang of five European sea-faring men were arrested by the Police on a charge of conspiring together for the purpose of committing a felony. The men were out of employment and their plot to steal a quantity of silk was revealed to the Police by the woman with whom they were lodging. They were armed with a revolver and a large knife. Two of the men were sent to prison for three months and the others have been bound over to keep the peace.

The steamer Glamorganshire has been abandoned on the Rosslyn Reef, about thirty miles from Cape St. James. The crew and passengers are all safe, and some of them have arrived in Hongkong.—*China Mail* (March 17.)

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 16th March, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 16. Rs.	A.	P.	March 23 Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,73,58,194	14	2	1,77,11,995	13	8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,46,41,977	9	3	5,87,31,131	6	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,06,904	5	1	8,26,442	6	8
Sundries	19,15,717	4	3	19,18,937	4	2
Rs.	10,22,22,794	0	9	10,68,47,906	15	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	42,71,168	0	0	37,03,735	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	61,16,650	4	0	64,16,650	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,76,78,311	15	0	2,89,13,318	9	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,27,85,350	3	0	2,27,35,638	7	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,33,82,414	4	0	1,37,09,314	10	5
Balances with other Banks	23,24,495	14	7	15,65,215	7	9
Bullion	4,459	11	4	4,080	12	6
Dead Stock	13,33,866	6	9	13,35,614	6	4
Stamps	10,607	12	6	10,914	14	5
Sundries	11,88,198	9	1	11,35,513	1	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,10,83,164	10	6	1,34,88,285	0	3
Do. at Branches	1,20,39,168	6	0	1,39,32,628	6	5
Rs.	10,22,22,794	0	9	10,68,47,908	15	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd March, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,70,332	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,869	do.
Others Deposits	40,85,154	do.
Post Bills	1,19,538	do.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	2,70,433	Dec.
Loans	12,35,007	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	49,712	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,26,909	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	23,05,121	do.
Do. at Branches	18,93,316	do.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE weather will be soon warm enough England to wear dresses without cape or coat in the open air, and, as a consequence, all kinds of ideas in trimming and finishing the bodices are now being carried out. One is a "princess" dress, a form that has for some time been gradually making its way to the front, and which this season, promises to be rather largely adopted. There is no doubt that considerable difficulty has to be surmounted in cutting and fitting these to the figure, and the havoc that inexpert dressmakers create in cutting good stuffs and producing misfits is occasionally disastrous. But girls are now so clever with their needle, and have become so skilful in the matter of fitting, that it is by no means impossible to produce a successful result at home. It will be seen that the front panel of this gown is edged at either side with braid, and thus simulates an under-skirt. The same idea is carried out on the bodice, and the collar and cuffs are braided to match, the armholes also being finished in the same manner. The little hat is black straw, trimmed with spring flowers, an aigrette, and loops of wired lace, and black ostrich plumes. Another presents less difficulties to the amateur. The skirt opens at the right side over a panel of broche material contrasting with the plain. The whole of the bodice is made of this broche material finished with a point at the waist and trimmed with three buttons on either side. Over this is drawn tightly a sort of bolero of the plain fabric and the sleeves with their frills are composed of the latter.

"As to the materials for spring dress, they are as varied as ever, and considerably cheaper than they were last year. Check tweeds are made up on the bias, and sometimes the check itself is diagonal, so that the effect of being draped on the bias is imparted without the trouble of cutting the cloth in that fashion. Dressmakers will understand the apparent anomaly in this bit of information. It is much easier to drape anything that is cut on the straight, and therefore these diagonal checks possess a particular advantage. Some of the patterns are very large; some are coloured on white or ivory ground; while others are small and but vaguely defined. Whipcord coatings, bengalines in silk and wool vicuna mixtures, amazon cloth with a silk design thrown up on the surface, fancy canvases, trellis grenadines, canvas tweeds, and especially bordered tweeds and grenadines, sum up pretty comprehensively the new fabrics for the season. These borders are often striped, and sometimes checked, and edge the material to a width of from three to four inches. Canvas gowns made up with this border utilised as trimming will be among the smartest of this season's costumes. The newest silk grenadine has a design in relief composed of a silky sort of lace, and is seen in various mixtures such as tan colour and green biscuit and blue black and white. Being transparent the effect is intensified by the tint of the silk lining which may be either of the colours of canvas or in a tint which provides a telling contrast.

The Drawing Room dresses of the last two weeks have made it apparent that the fashion of having different sleeves on the same dress will again be adopted this season. The Duchess of Devonshire, at the last Drawing Room, set the fashion of an entirely new sleeve. It consisted of a deep, rather loose, perfectly plain, under-sleeve of white satin hanging from the shoulder to within a couple of inches of the elbow. This was edged with diamonds. Over it fell full pleats of black tulle lightly and invisibly caught together, and drooping considerably below the white satin. Strangely enough Paris has only just of late begun to adopt, in evening dress, the long, full, transparent sleeve with which we in London have been familiar for at least a couple of seasons. It is now, even, falling into disuse among Englishwomen, and is being replaced by the short puff which is almost met by the long, stocking-like glove.

There seems to be but little doubt that mauve and purple, pansy and petunia tints, and in fact every variety of shade from the pale lilac wistaria down through gradations of reddish and bluish scales to the very deepest and richest royal purple, are to be the favourite colours throughout this year. It might be said that this is in compliment to the special event to be celebrated this season, but for the incontrovertible fact that for several months previous the choice of fashionably dressed women seemed to be upon these colours. In the highest rage for cycling, for instance the favourite costume a-wheel was deep purple cloth relieved with white or cream colour or pale yellow about the bodice, and Paris milliners were using these tints abundantly as far back as last spring. At the various skating rinks, where the smartest costumes are to be seen, purple and mauve are to be found in a decided majority. Their most successful rival appears to be the always favourite blue, which is this year produced in an infinity of tones, some inclining to be crude and harsh, others most exquisitely soft and with a greyish tint in the high lights. The old tapestry blues will probably be in high favour, their softness being so becoming, while the semi-neutrality of the tint prevents it from warring with the bright colours to be found in the millinery of the moment. The rage for red seems to be dying out.

Costume balls (says a correspondent of the "Gentlewoman") are to be the rage this season. And I may assure those who rather shirk the expense of a dress in silk, satin, or other material, that the prettiest possible fancy dresses can be made out of crinkled paper, such as is sold in all colours and lengths and breadths for lamp shades. Lady de Grey, I remember, created quite a sensation some years ago at a Paris ball, as, herself a lamp shade, in dark red tissue paper, with a paper Gainsborough hat on her head brave with black poppies. Then flower dresses may be extremely well rendered in paper. Only care should be taken not to go too near the fire or lights thus attired. The smartest women in Paris are tricking out their hair with a single black ostrich feather when in full dress.

A lady of title, who was one of the first women to ride a bicycle, says that if a thousand women could be induced to give the wearing of bloomers a trial, at any rate, out of doors for a short time, their numbers would in a very few weeks be increased a thousand fold. She speaks with enthusiasm of the comfort of bloomers, especially on holidays, when one wants to be as free as possible for active exercise. I want to convince women, she says, that if only for walking alone, apart from any consideration of riding a bicycle, it will amply repay them in comfort and economy to wear bloomers. The enjoyment of a long, bracing walk, which reasonably indulged in, acts as the finest tonic to the system it is possible to have, is to a very large extent denied to a woman because of the tiring, confining influence of the ever in the way skirts and the aching of the limbs after a few miles have been walked, caused by these skirts swinging against the legs. In this connection another point may be mentioned, and that is, while the dead weight of a skirt worn is absolutely and entirely borne by the waistband, this band in bloomers is helped and supported by the elastic bands which clasp the bloomers below the knees.

On Drawing Room days the West presents endless gay sights—none of them more amusing than the arrival and departure of the dames and damsels at the fashionable photographer's. What choruses of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" go up as the successive Courtly splendours are revealed! Really, a Drawing Room gives a great deal of innocent pleasure to an infinite number of people. The other day I saw even a poor old workhouse woman, evidently out for her day's liberty, was clapping her wrinkled palms together as the Queen drove down Oxford-street; and her face puckered with smiles.

Marriage is the most important contract that human beings can make, says a writer who had been asked to define marriage. No matter whether it is called a contract or a sacrament, it remains the same. A true marriage is a natural concord or agreement of souls—a harmony in which discord is not even imagined. It is a mingling so perfect that only one seems to exist. All other considerations are lost. The present seems eternal. In this supreme moment there is no shadow, or the shadow is as luminous as light. When two beings thus love, thus unite, this is the true marriage of soul and soul. The idea of contract is lost. Duty and obligation are instantly changed into desire and joy and two lives, like uniting streams, flow on as one. This is real marriage.

Why not wear paper underclothing? A young lady whose slight figure shows to great advantage in a tightly fitting cloth costume has borrowed from the wisdom of the poor in adopting a newspaper vest under the bodice, instead of one of chamois skin. She likes it much better. It is fully as warm, and may be new each time that it is worn.

It is the fashion just now to make a blouse with out front or back seams, except the necessary opening for the buttons. Dressmakers call it a "stretched" bodice. Open reefers are decidedly popular, and can be seen in all variations in the new styles. The trained gown is again in fashion. For afternoon teas and evening wear bright coloured gloves are being sold.

The second Drawing-room was a most dowdy affair says *Truth* with scarcely any smart people (except the personages who were present officially), but a vast miscellaneous crowd of nobodies. I suppose many of these "slip-slop" (as Lord Beaconsfield defined them) are still under the delusion that attendance at a Drawing-room will lead to an invitation to some Palace function, which is an entire mistake, as many silly women have discovered before this to their cost.

Mrs. Nansen has accepted the invitation from the Norwegian Government to christen the armour-clad war vessel Nordenskjold, which has been built for them at Armstrong's yard at Elswick. The ceremony is fixed for the 18th inst. Dr. Nansen, with his wife, leaves England on the 21 inst. for Paris, afterwards going to Berlin and Copenhagen, and then to his home in Norway for a period of well earned repose. His visit to St. Petersburg has been postponed for a little while; but he intends proceeding there some time in the summer, and he begins his American lecturing tour in the autumn.

The new clubs for fashionable ladies which are springing up on every side are quite a feature of modern social life. Ten years ago the notion that peeresses and aristocratic ladies required a place of resort away from their homes, where they could have the same privileges, as men clubbists, was regarded coldly; and even now in France there is but one ladies' club which numbers among its members any of the nobility. The newly-started Empress Club, in Dover Street, which is under the presidency of the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, Lady Henley, and others, has been founded in commemoration of the Queen's reign, and is on somewhat broader lines than similar clubs having no social or political associations, is less exclusive in its membership than some. The club intends to pay a royalty of one shilling upon every member's subscription to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, which will benefit the Fund by £.150 a year in perpetuity when the expected limit of 3,000 members is reached. In addition to handsome reception and dressing rooms, there are seventeen bedrooms for the use of country members; and a branch club, available to town and country members, will shortly be opened at Brighton.

The sweet spring season in England writes a lady correspondent is making itself felt in the form of pains and aches, as usual. No one is fit for anything, and life itself seems a burden. The sunshine seems but to mock our woes, and our conversational powers are enlarged as, added to the weather, we can discuss our health as a topic of interest. Yet one feels that winter is past when hyacinths and wallflowers scent our streets. The brief reign of the purple and pink floral bells is always a grief to me; for I love not the opulent double hyacinth, but prefer her frailer and lovelier single-petalled sister, which I can purchase off a barrow for a few coppers. I do not know if Republican principles extend to the realm of Flora, but I have an antipathy to forced blooms, and love best the hardy children of Nature which grow in the open air.

A FEW INCHES OF PLAIN ENGLISH.

NOWADAYS men are doing all sorts of wonders by means of electricity, both in mechanics and in chemistry. I see by the papers that they expect to be able to produce real diamonds by it. Perhaps they may; marvels never cease. But we will wait till they do before we crow over that job. Up to this time, anyway everything that is both valuable and useful is the fruit of hard work. Even diamonds are mostly got out of rocky mines. And, within reasonable limits, it is good for us to have to work. Ten shillings honestly earned is better for a man than twenty in the shape of a legacy.

The best condition of things for any country would be when fair wages could be earned straight along, without loss or deduction for any reason. But in the present aspect of human affairs this is impossible, whose fault it is we cannot now discuss.

One source of loss, however, is plain enough, and some remedy for it ought to be found. In England and Wales every working man averages ten days of illness per year, making the total loss of wages from this cause about £10,000,000 a year. We are talking of the *average*, you see. But inasmuch as *all* working-men are not ill every year, this average does not fairly show the suffering and loss of those who *are* ill. In any given year many will lose no time at all, while others may lose individually from ten days to six month each. No charity, no savings, no income from clubs, &c., can make up for this—even in money alone to say nothing of the pain and the misery.

Alluding to an experience of his in 1888 Mr. George Lagdon says, "I had to give up my work." How this came to pass he tells us in a letter dated from his home in White House Road, Stebbing, near Dunmow, August 24, 1892. He had no inherited disease or weakness, so far as he knew, and was always strong and well up to April of that year—1888. Then his strength and energy began to leave him. He felt tired, not as from work, but as from power gone out of him through some bodily failure. He sat down to his meals, but not with his old eagerness and relish. There was a nasty copper-like taste in his mouth, his teeth and tongue were covered with slime, and his throat clogged with a kind of thick phlegm, difficult to "hawk up" and eject.

He also speaks of a nagging pain in the stomach, flatulency, and much palpitation of the heart as having been among his symptoms. As the ailment —whatever it was—progressed he began to have a hacking cough which, he says, seemed as if it must shake him to pieces. He could scarcely sleep on account of it. One of the most alarming features of of his illness, however, were the night sweats, for the reason that they showed the existence of a source of weakness which must soon, unless arrested, end in total prostration. In fact he was obliged to give up his work altogether. To him—as to any once active man—this was like being burried alive.

One doctor whom Mr. Lagdon consulted said he was consumptive, and it did indeed look that way. "For twelve weeks," he says, "I went on like this, getting weaker and weaker, and having reason to believe that it would end in my taking the one journey from which no traveller returns.

"It was now July—summer time, when life to the healthy is so pleasant and full of hope. At this time my sister-in-law got from Mr. Linsells (Stebbing) a medicine that I had not tried yet. After having used one bottle I felt better, and when I had used the second I was cured, and *have not lost an hour's work since.*"

The reader will notice that between the date of his taking this medicine and the date of his letter there is an interval of four years. We may, therefore, infer that his cure was real and permanent. The medicine by the way, was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It is not likely he will forget its name nor what it did for him. His disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, the deadly enemy of every labouring man or woman under the son, no matter what they work *at* or work *with*—hands, brains, or both.

Is it necessary to draw a "moral"—school-book style—from these facts? No, it is not. We have talked plain English, and that is enough.

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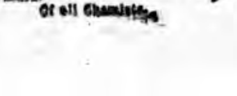
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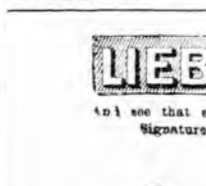


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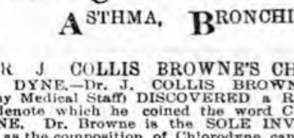
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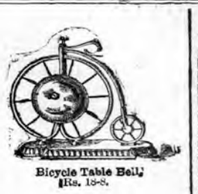
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

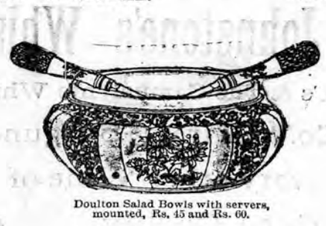

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.


Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35.


Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 13-8.


Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.


Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.


Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

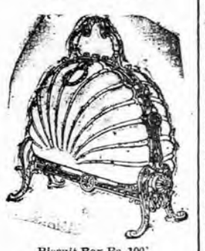

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.


Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.


Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

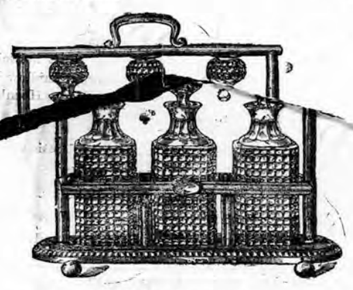

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.


Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)


Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)


Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.


Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.


E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.


Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E.P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER LEMON ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

W. HAY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HULL

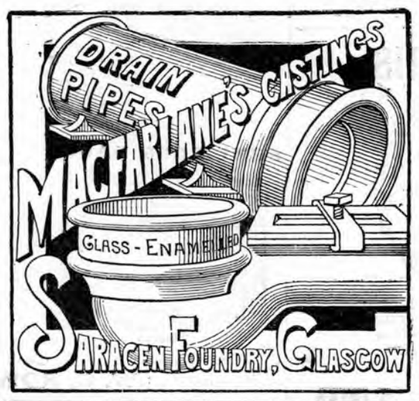
PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.,

GLASGOW.



ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, AND WIRE WAYS, NUMEROUS DESIGNS AND HEIGHTS.

TWO GOLD MEDALS CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Macfarlane's CONDUCTOR PIPES, for Rain-water, Stove, Drain, Soil, and Ventilating Purposes. Plain and Ornamental.
Macfarlane's EAVE GUTTERS, for Rain-water, Building Cornices, Boundary Walls, Sheds, Valley Roofs, Water Conduits, &c.
Macfarlane's TERMINALS, FINIALS, CROSSES, BANNERETS, WEATHER VANES FLAGSTAFFS, BELFRIES, &c., in every style.
Macfarlane's RAILING, CRESTING, BALCONIES, FRIEZE, ALTAR, SCREEN, GALLERY, FRONT, TOMB RAILS, &c.
Macfarlane's COLUMNS, PILASTERS, BRACKETS, SPANDRILS, VERANDAHS, PORCHES, ARBOURS, CONSERVATORIES, &c.
Macfarlane's LAMP PILLARS, STANDARDS, and BRACKETS, for Streets, Squares, Gateways, Stations, Bridges, &c.
Macfarlane's DRINKING FOUNTAINS, for Streets, Schools, Squares, Parks, Gardens, Stations, Market Places, &c.
Macfarlane's URINALS and WATER CLOSETS, in Cast Iron, for Streets, Courts, Schools, Railways, Factories, Public Works, and Institutions.

Ornamental Constructive Iron Work of every description.
GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES.
STABLE FITTINGS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND GENERAL IRON FOUNDERS.

Price Lists and Estimates on Application.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c. &c.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE

Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & F. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

SOLD EVERYWHERE

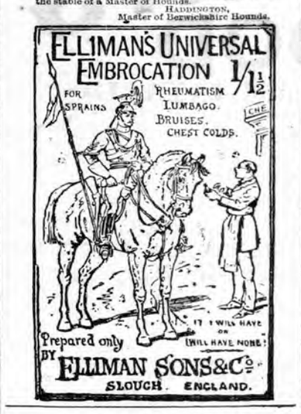
SLOUGH ENGLAND

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

FOR SPRAINS RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.



Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

IT'S TWILL HAVE OR (WILL HAVE NONE.)

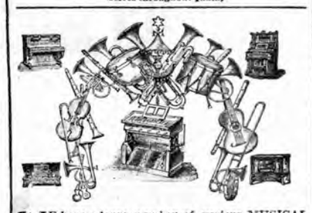
THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The **Exeruiating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.



We have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAB INSTRUMENTS.

CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLD & Co's.

TRADE MARK.



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR



ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1896. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 16th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

MAGNIE FRANCAISE, COMP^A

By appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY.
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOEL" "EXCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—*Vide Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE.
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome lac-enamel boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (*Vide Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in all erect or reclining positions.



Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-

ALL KINDS OF ELASTIC GOODS. SURGICAL BELTS

Consultations, prescriptions Circular, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE & CO., 14, London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.



"I had for years, since I left India, been a perfect martyr to indigestion, caused by sluggish Liver, and had tried various doctors and their medicines without any permanent relief. I was induced to try Warner's Safe Cure and Pills, with the result that I am now completely restored to health."
(Rev.) J. W. HAFFENDEN.
25, Whitehall Rd., Birmingham.

ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS promptly yield to WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
THE ONLY SPECIFIC recognized by Medical Men of ENGLAND, GERMANY, & FRANCE.
Sold by Chemists & Medicine Dealers.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, in place of the Pall Mall Budget since, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club. Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of Good Hope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.



I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette" of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.



PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid ; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.

Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY
PEARSE & CO.,
Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.
MANUFACTURERS :
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE,
GEORGE GOULET
EXTRA QUALITY. EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA. LTD.,
PECKHAM, LONDON.

EDWARDS'



HARLENE FOR THE HAIR



WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and triple size 5s. 6d., also 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the **Best** and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.



HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

COGNAC LJ. INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY PALL MALL WHISKY

BOMBAY.

ART
PHOTOGRAPHIC SALÓN,
BOMBAY,

THE FINEST STUDIO IN INDIA.

A Visit will confirm our claim, which we trust will never be regretted *forgotten,*

Prices Moderate.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in their Salón in the most Artistic style and finish to suit Modern astes.

Lift available.
Wheaway, Laidlaw Building, Fort, Hornby Road.

—On View—
Our large and varied celebrated collection of
Views of India,
In Large and Small Series.
Specimens of all kinds of Photography—Civil, Military and Sporting.
An Inspection Earnestly Invited.

THE ZENITH OF
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco o good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Does no Smudging.

ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

The Widow of the late RICHARD PILLING, Lancashire County, All-England, and Anglo-Australian Elevens with JOHN BRIGGS, Lancashire County, All-England, Anglo-African, and Anglo-Australian Elevens, Trading together as

PILLING AND BRIGGS,

Cricket, Football, Tennis, & General Athletic Outfitters & Manufacturers.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, LACROSSE, HOCKEY, GOLF, CROQUET, BOXING, GYMNASIA, FENCING.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free to any part of the World.

10, ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. *Telegraphic Address: "YORKER, MANCHESTER."*



Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush**-rose attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

TWYFORD'S SANITARY AND LAVATORY SPECIALITIES

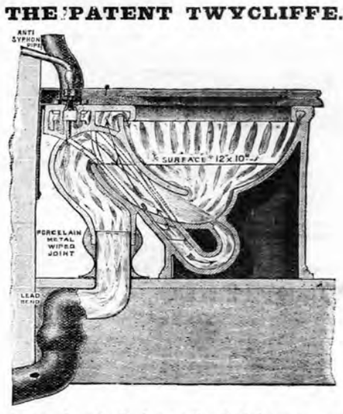
IN THE FINEST STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE AND VERY SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMELLED CLAY.

Suitable for MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, HOTELS, CLUBS, and GENERAL BUILDINGS.

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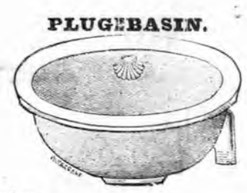
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